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Palestinian guerrillas and Syrian soldiers danced Wednesday in West Beirut during Bayram, or 'Id, a three-day festival that immediately follows the Ramadan month of fasting for Muslims.

Israelis Say They Are Unwilling To Compromise on PLO Pullout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JERUSALEM — The Israeli government indicated Wednesday that it would accept no compromise on its demand for the evacuation of all Palestinian guerrillas from their stronghold in West Beirut.

The tough Israeli position was voiced by officials here following reports that U.S. and Arab leaders were examining proposals for temporary agreements on the Beirut crisis and some sort of recognition of Israel by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Defense Minister Ariel Sharon ruled out any "arrangement of interim agreements or separation of troops," and said Israel would reject any proposal "that may threaten or harm us elsewhere in order to make it easier to settle the five-week-old standoff."

A senior Israeli official, who asked not to be named, said Israel had rejected demands by the PLO for an Israeli pullback from the outskirts of the Lebanese capital. He also dismissed a new plan for the PLO fighters to withdraw to the coastal city of Tyre, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of Beirut. There is a large Palestinian camp near Tyre.

"The PLO is not in any position to set conditions," the official said.

The only subject we are prepared to talk about is the departure of the PLO from Lebanon."

Israel was still waiting for a report from Washington on talks Tuesday between President Reagan and the foreign ministers of Syria and Saudi Arabia, but the official said first impressions from news reports were not encouraging.

The ministers, Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria and Prince Saud al-Faisal of Saudi Arabia, outlined to Mr. Reagan a plan to move the estimated 6,000 PLO fighters in West Beirut to northern Lebanon before evacuating them to other Arab states, U.S. administration officials said.

Mr. Khaddam and Prince Saud stressed to Mr. Reagan that the concept had to be endorsed by the Arab League at a meeting to be held in the next few days, U.S. officials said.

The American officials said they were sending the proposals to the U.S. presidential envoy, Philip C. Habib, in Beirut for discussion with Lebanese government authorities, who presumably will raise the proposals with the PLO.

Officials in Washington said they do not believe that the Lebanese authorities will agree to the ideas unless they are guaranteed

that the movement of the PLO forces to northern Lebanon will only be temporary and that other Arab states will accept the guerrillas.

No Arab state has said it would take the PLO fighters. But Prince Saud said Monday that Iraq and Algeria had agreed to do so. And officials in Jerusalem said Syria, Egypt and possibly Saudi Arabia also might take groups.

2 Weeks More

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Menachem Begin was quoted as telling the Tel Aviv daily Ma'ariv that the Beirut crisis might not be resolved for another two to three weeks. But he insisted that the Palestinian guerrillas "have to leave Beirut to the last man in some way or another."

In Beirut on Wednesday, demonstrators poured out of mosques in the Muslim-dominated Western sector in the first organized public protest there against both the Israeli and PLO presences.

Guerrillas fired into the air in an effort to thwart the march, but the demonstrators pressed on over embankments and through barricades to reach Lebanon's Parliament building in the no-man's land between the Muslim and Christian sectors.

Poland Frees 1,200; Pope's Visit Off

Jaruzelski, Archbishop Say Time Is Not Ripe for a Trip

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II has decided not to visit his homeland next month but hopes to go later when social conditions have improved, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, Roman Catholic primate of Poland, said Wednesday.

The announcement was made as Poland's martial law chief, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, said that conditions are not yet right for the pope to attend the 600th anniversary of the Shrine of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa.

Gen. Jaruzelski said that the Polish government has "adopted a positive attitude" toward a return papal visit "since the beginning." However, he said, there must be "appropriate conditions" for such a significant visit, including "peace in the country, a halt to all activity threatening to the security of the state, and achieving the necessary level of normalization."

He said that the authorities would do all in their power to make the visit possible "next year" before the Black Madonna jubilee celebrations end in September. 1983, Archbishop Glemp announced Wednesday that the celebrations would be extended until that date.

Political sources said that the Polish government was not ready to accept all the church's conditions for the visit. These were understood to include the release of Lech Walesa and the other imprisoned members of Solidarity.

Earlier this month the Soviet press unleashed a barrage of criticism of the Polish church and of the pope's visit, suggesting that the trip was a ploy to whip up anti-Socialist feeling and undermine the political system.

Archbishop Glemp's announcement was made one day after the pope had held talks with the Polish foreign minister, Jozef Czerwinski,

who made a surprise visit to Rome. Polish church sources said that the foreign minister had brought a proposal to the pope that the trip be postponed until next May.

John Paul has repeatedly expressed the desire to visit Poland for the celebrations marking the 600th anniversary of the arrival of the Black Madonna, a revered icon, at Czestochowa, Poland's holiest shrine and a symbol of Polish nationalism.

But there had been speculation for months that the pope would not go as long as martial law was in force, or that the Polish government would not permit the visit because it feared that the pope's presence would touch off nationwide anti-government demonstrations.

In 1979, John Paul's first trip to Poland as pope sparked an emotional outpouring that was considered to be a factor in the nationwide upheaval that resulted in the following year in the formation of Solidarity.

"When we thought about the Holy Father's visit this August we considered all the possibilities but also all the obstacles," Archbishop Glemp said in a homily during a Mass for Polish residents of Rome in the Polish chapel in the grottoes of St. Peter's Basilica.

"And the Holy Father himself, reflecting on the circumstances, has decided to postpone his trip to a later date within the jubilee year," he said.

"In fact, we do not want this trip to take place in a period of nervousness and excitement but we want the visit of the head of the church and also our spiritual teacher to take place at a time when we will be able to welcome his every word, our common prayer with him in a religious spirit, without hesitation, without emotions dictated by external conditions."



Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski

Olszowski Named Foreign Minister

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Stefan Olszowski, a veteran Polish politician who resigned as Communist Party propaganda chief last week, was appointed foreign minister by parliament Wednesday.

Mr. Olszowski, who was foreign minister from 1971 to 1976, replaced Jozef Czerwinski, who will retain responsibility for the foreign relations of Poland's ruling Communist Party. Both are members of the Politburo, the party's top body.

Mr. Olszowski's appointment had been expected since he was dropped last week from the Communist Party secretariat in a major shake-up at a Central Committee meeting. Observers said the promotion effectively removed him from the party hierarchy, where his hard-line ideology was a challenge to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Conditions Set for Lifting Martial Law by Year's End

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — Poland's martial law authorities Wednesday ordered the release of more than 1,200 internees — about two-thirds of those still held — and said it is the government's "intention" to lift martial law by the end of the year.

However, they also announced that martial law would be suspended only if the country remains calm and parliament votes "special powers" that the government can use to forestall any new threats to the system.

More than 600 persons — including Lech Walesa and most of the other top leaders of the suspended Solidarity trade union movement — will remain under detention as political risks. Also, 4,000 to 6,000 union activists and sympathizers are either serving jail terms for political crimes or in prison awaiting summary trial on political charges.

The government announcements were made in separate speeches to the parliament by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, leader of the martial law regime, and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, and in a press conference by a government spokesman.

All were timed to coincide with Wednesday's National Day celebrations, and they followed a carefully orchestrated campaign of leaks to the Western press over the past several weeks that suggested the government would take major steps toward healing the country's political wounds.

The reality, however, was far more modest.

"It was a lot less than the performance that was being hinted at by the government," a Western diplomat commented. "It misses the point of social pressure — there's no amnesty, nothing that

holds out any promise to people who are angry, frustrated or scared."

The authorities' actions also fall far short of the conditions set by the Reagan administration and some other Western nations for lifting of economic sanctions imposed after the declaration of martial law in December. Those conditions include the lifting of martial law, release of all internees and a resumption of dialogue between the government and Solidarity.

Gen. Jaruzelski told parliament that martial law remains necessary because of continuing activity of "the domestic and foreign" opponent, and particularly the administration in Washington, which has permitted itself just a few days ago to make further gross attacks against Poland.

This "opponent" distributes provocative propaganda, inspires street riots and threatens the country with a general strike, Gen. Jaruzelski said.

Later, Wieslaw Gornicki, a government spokesman, issued the martial law authorities' strongest attack yet on President Reagan personally. Mr. Gornicki said the president's remarks on Monday, marking the beginning of Captive Nations Week, were "insulting to Poland and the Polish nation and...substandard to civilized countries maintaining diplomatic ties."

Mr. Reagan referred to the imposition of martial law in Poland as a "bitter reminder that the quest for freedom and self-determination can only be restrained by force," and said it "demonstrated the moral bankruptcy of a system which has been unable to earn the support of its population after more than 35 years in power."

Gen. Jaruzelski said that the ruling Military Council for National Salvation has ordered a further release.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Apparent Stalemate in Gulf War Is Victory for Iraq, U.S. Aides Say

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After a week of heavy fighting, Iraq appears to have achieved a limited but important military victory in its war with Iran by blunting a major offensive and forcing a standstill, according to U.S. officials.

On Wednesday, Iraq said it repelled an Iranian air attack on Baghdad and shot down one of the raiding F-4 Phantom jets. The Associated Press reported, Iraq said its planes succeeded in bombing oil facilities in Baghdad.

While cautioning that the eventual outcome of the war remained in doubt, Reagan administration officials who have been monitoring the fighting said Tuesday that Iraq's successful defense of its territory had turned the momentum in its favor.

They said that Iranian setbacks in the field were likely to rekindle political dissent about the war in Tehran. Some Iranian officials, including Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, initially opposed the invasion of Iraq for fear that it might lead to a costly, protracted battle for foreign territory of debatable strategic importance, according to U.S. State Department officials.

That fear now appears to be a reality after a week of intense fighting in southern Iraq that began with Iranian advances but ended with an effective Iraqi counterattack.

"After their easy victories over Iraqi forces inside Iran during the spring, and the subsequent rapid withdrawal of Iraqi forces, Iranian officials counted on a quick victory when they invaded," a senior State Department official said. "Instead, Iran was thrown back and must now regroup and reorganize its forces before beginning another major offensive. It's questionable whether they can do that."

Heavy but inconclusive fighting has continued in an area to the northeast of the Iraqi port of Basra, American officials said. Basra is 14 miles (23 kilometers) from the border. Combat has been concentrated in that area since Iranian forces invaded last Tuesday.

U.S. officials noted that Iranian battle reports, which began with dramatic victory claims last week, have adopted a defensive tone. A report Tuesday, for example, concluded by reporting that "the forces of Islam are guarding the captured positions, and sectors with the utmost alertness." Iraqi forces occupied parts of

western Iran until Iranian counterattacks this year pushed them back toward the border. President Saddam Hussein of Iraq ordered his forces to retreat to the border this spring.

American officials were concerned that Iran's invasion might produce a quick victory over Iraq and lead to the installation of a new government in Baghdad sympathetic to the Islamic fundamentalist government in Tehran.

Saudi Arabia and other Gulf nations also viewed the war with alarm. They were concerned that their security and the stability of the Gulf region would be threatened by a successful Iranian invasion.

The United States offered last week to hold military exercises with Gulf nations that might feel threatened. No requests for such maneuvers have been received and no exercises are scheduled, State Department officials said.

Perhaps realizing that they face a deadlocked situation in the war, Iran's leaders this week opened a political offensive in the Middle East, apparently intended to allay fears that their nation posed a threat to the Gulf states. The Iranian, however, warned the other Gulf nations not to supply arms to Iraq.



CAVALRY AT BOMBING SITE — Members of the Queen's Household Cavalry, escorted by uniformed London

police, rode Wednesday past the spot in Hyde Park where three members were killed Tuesday by an IRA bomb. Page 5.

U.S. Raises Estimate of Soviet Arms Spending

Defense Intelligence Agency Also Foresees Growth in Oil Production

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Intelligence Agency has estimated that the Soviet Union is spending more of its national wealth for military power than previously reported.

The agency has also found that the production of some weapons has declined as Soviet military planners move to more advanced and more expensive weapons. A

similar trend is under way in the United States.

The Defense Department's intelligence arm has also predicted that Soviet oil production will continue to rise slowly until 1985, level off for five years, and then resume its rise in the 1990s. This forecast is at odds with that of the CIA.

The defense agency's assessments were presented to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress on June 29 by the agency's director, Lt. Gen. James A. Williams.

His report was made public by Sen. William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin and a member of the committee.

The agency's assessment of Soviet military spending appeared to support a contention of the Reagan administration that the United States must increase military spending to deter the expansion of Soviet military power.

But the reported decline in weapons production has led staff specialists in Congress to suggest that a reversal in the Soviet buildup may have set in.

"We could be seeing a moderation in their defense production," an official said.

The prediction on Soviet oil production may affect U.S. military strategy in the oil-producing region around the Gulf. Some administration officials have said that they expect the Soviet Union to invade Iran within this decade because Soviet oil production will have begun dropping. In that event, U.S. strategy would be to threaten the Soviet Union with a direct military confrontation.

Growth Slowing

According to the agency, the Soviet Union was previously estimated to spend 12 to 14 percent of its national wealth for military purposes. A new calculation, based on recent prices in rubles, put it at 14 to 16 percent.

The United States spent 4.9 percent of the gross national product for the military in 1981 and will

The agency said Soviet military spending in 1980, the latest year calculated, was \$252 billion, compared with \$168 billion in the United States.

Sen. Proxmire said in a statement that "the economic evidence needs to be watched closely to see whether Soviet defense spending rates go up or down in future years."

With Soviet economic growth slowing, more income has evidently been drained from consumers in the Soviet Union. But Gen. Williams told the Joint Economic Committee that "a continued upward trend in military spending is likely" as the military continues to take top priority.

The report submitted by Gen. Williams showed sizable declines in the production of tanks and other armored vehicles, self-propelled anti-aircraft artillery, transport planes, submarines and both large and small surface ships.

Officials of the agency said the decline in tank production was due to retooling to produce new models. Anti-aircraft artillery is being phased down as missiles replace guns. Fewer but larger transport planes are being turned out.

The officials said that a major indicator for a continued increase in Soviet military spending was a projection for machine tool production during the five-year plan that ends in 1985. Machine tools for civilian industries are set to rise by 34.8 percent over the 1980 level while those destined for military production are to go up by 43.4

Philippine Cardinal Calls for Marcos to Resign



United Press International
MANILA — The leader of the Philippines' 42 million Roman Catholics called Tuesday for the resignation of President Ferdinand E. Marcos in favor of new leadership to stem growing Communist influence.

Cardinal Jaime Sin said Mr. Marcos has lost the people's respect and failed to solve the nation's problems despite 16 years of uninterrupted rule, including eight under martial law. Cardinal Sin has been outspoken in his criticism of Mr. Marcos, and in the past has accused the government of human rights violations and corruption.

"He cannot blame the people because he has been there for so long a time and he could have already given a solution to the problems of the country," Cardinal Sin said in an interview. "No other president has been given such an

to fly to the United States on Monday for a two-week visit, refused to speculate on the composition of a transition government or a successor to Mr. Marcos.

"There are so many good leaders but they are not given the opportunity to lead. Something has to be done to restore respect for the government. Everything is top-sy-nurvy now. If we had a leader who would gain the respect of the people this would solve the problem," he said.

The Communist New People's Army is attracting new recruits in its guerrilla war against the Marcos regime because of widespread graft and corruption, Cardinal Sin said.

"Even the president himself believes that graft and corruption is very strong. That's why people are going to the left," he said.

on Samar Island, 200 miles (320 kilometers) south of Manila, were working with the New People's Army.

"I cannot say there are none who have joined the New People's Army because we all make mistakes," the cardinal said.

Sri Lanka Plans Move Against Air Hijacker

Reuters

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Sri Lanka's Parliament began discussing a bill Wednesday that would allow the government to take legal action against air hijacker Sepala Ekanayake, 33.

Foreign Minister Shahu Hamud, who introduced the bill, said that it would enable Sri Lanka to take action against a hijacker in the courts here or to extradite him

Man Planned To Cut Wrists At the Palace

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — An intruder who entered Queen Elizabeth II's bedroom on the morning of July 9 planned to slash his wrists in front of her with a broken ashtray, a government-ordered inquiry disclosed Wednesday. The British government announced a major shake-up in royal security.

As the official report was published, Home Secretary William Whitelaw told a packed House of Commons that a new royal security unit has been established and a 24-hour police guard posted outside the queen's private apartment in Buckingham Palace.

Assistant Police Commissioner John Dellow, who conducted the inquiry, said that although there were technical failures of security equipment, the basic reason the man was able to get into the queen's bedroom was a series of "failures" by incompetent policemen, including failure to respond quickly to an alarm the man activated in another room of the royal apartment.

The police report said Michael Fagan, 31, an unemployed laborer, entered the queen's bedroom carrying a piece of a broken glass ashtray.

Mr. Fagan "claimed that he had not entered the palace with this intention (of slashing his wrist) but that it formed in his mind for the first time when he saw the ashtray," the report said.

Cigarette Decay

It said that before police arrived in response to the queen's telephoned calls for help, the queen attracted the attention of a maid, and together they ushered Mr. Fagan into a nearby pantry on the pretext of supplying him with a cigarette.

They were joined there by a footman who had returned from exercising the queen's dogs, and "the footman helped to keep Mr. Fagan in the pantry by supplying him with cigarettes until first one and then another police officer arrived and removed him." The report said.

The government has said Mr. Fagan will not be prosecuted for entering the palace and the queen's bedroom. He will stand trial on charges of stealing a half-bottle of wine during an earlier palace break-in, and for unrelated assault and car theft complaints.

Mr. Whitelaw also announced that Britain's Security Commission will investigate the appointment and activities of the queen's former bodyguard, Cmdr. Michael Trestail, who resigned this week after admitting he had had a lengthy affair with a male prostitute.

Mr. Whitelaw said Cmdr. Trestail's confession raised further grave questions about the queen's security. He said the officer's homosexual association must have carried risks of blackmail, and it was criminally negligent that the authorities did not act on the disclosure as soon as it came to their

Close Ties With the Pentagon, Arms Makers Give the Israelis Extra Clout in Washington

By Dan Morgan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Israeli government will spend \$5.5 billion this year on its military forces. One out of every three dollars will come from the U.S. Treasury.

Before the invasion of Lebanon, there were 567 Israeli combat planes — 457 of them U.S. aircraft bought with American grants and loans. Another 80 Israeli-assembled Kfir aircraft use a General Electric engine.

Israel buys \$500 million in parts annually from 15,000 U.S. companies.

These statistics show Israel as a major weapons client of the United States, a relationship receiving attention as a result of allegations that U.S.-supplied weaponry was used against Palestinian civilians in Lebanon, possibly in violation of sales agreements.

This in turn raises the question of whether the vast U.S. aid program to Israel has given the United States influence over its Middle

East client, or whether it is the other way around.

"It isn't that we have no control over Israel," a former Pentagon official said last week. "It's that we have chosen not to exercise that control."

Officials admit privately that U.S. unwillingness to clamp down on Israel is traceable to politics, strategy and a web of interlocking industrial, economic and military interests.

Israel's budget of \$20 billion is equal to the nation's gross national product. That is only possible because of U.S. aid, which includes \$785 million in economic assistance in addition to \$1.8 billion in military grants and loans.

If the U.S. assistance were to be divided equally among the four million Israelis, each would get about \$600 a year.

With the exception of some French aircraft and British tanks, almost all of the equipment used by the Israeli armed forces has been obtained under the U.S. gov-

ernment's foreign military sales program, from which Israel has received \$15 billion of the \$28 billion distributed worldwide since 1951.

Israel is one of only five countries that have been permitted to spend U.S. money in countries other than the United States. Israel and Egypt are the only two countries allowed to order U.S. equipment through the military aid program before Congress has authorized money.

The U.S. government also gives Israel unusual privileges, ranging from the right to bid for U.S. defense contracts to the right to own the most modern U.S. weapons and military electronics.

Tediran, a U.S.-Israeli company based in Israel, recently beat out a Dallas company, E Systems, for a \$40-million contract to supply sophisticated radio equipment for the U.S. Army's tanks and other vehicles. Pratt and Whitney is helping Israel develop an engine for an advanced supersonic fighter

aircraft, the Levi, to be ready in this decade.

Except for the delay announced by the White House on Monday in a shipment of cluster bombs while the legitimacy of their use by Israeli forces in Lebanon is reviewed, Pentagon and Israeli officials reported no interruption in the flow of U.S. spare parts.

"We are conducting business as usual, following national policy," said a Pentagon official.

A formal U.S. letter offering to provide Israel with an additional 11 F-15 fighter-bombers is being processed routinely, he said. A total of \$1.5 billion in planes, self-propelled howitzers and armored personnel carriers is still in the pipeline.

Intimate cooperation between the armed forces and arms industries of the two countries makes the prospect of U.S. retaliation against Israel extremely unpopular with powerful elements in the U.S. military and the U.S. weapons industry. The Pentagon receives detailed information from Israel on the performance of U.S. weapons, some of which the United States has never used in combat.

U.S. sources said last week that the Hawkeye E-2C electronic reconnaissance plane, obtained by Israel from the U.S. Navy, received a combat test pinpointing distant aircraft targets in Syria in the early stages of the fighting in Lebanon. Israel's raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor last year employed F-15s and F-16s in military strikes for the first time.

When Israel was offered the F-15 in the late 1970s, fuel tanks fitted to the outside of the aircraft to increase the range by more than 550 miles had not been developed. The U.S. Air Force did not have funds to pay for the research and development. The solution was for Israel to pay McDonnell Douglas to develop the fuel tanks, using U.S. military aid funds.

Israel subsequently produced the fuel tanks, and the U.S. Air Force has now ordered the tanks for its own and Saudi Arabia's F-15s.

Indonesia Will Try 4 For 1981 Ship Disaster

United Press International

JAKARTA — Two officials and two brokers stand trial on corruption charges stemming from the deaths of 666 persons in Indonesia's worst sea disaster, Attorney General Ismail Saleh said Wednesday.

The Tampomas-2, flagship of government's shipping company, caught fire and sank in the Java Sea in 1981, killing at least 666 and possibly as many as a thousand because many passengers were not listed.

Poland Eases Martial Law

(Continued from Page 1)

relaxation of martial law restrictions. In addition to the release of internees — including all women still interned — the government restored overseas telephone and telegraph links. Foreign travel restrictions will be eased so that individuals can go abroad to visit close relatives, the government said.

Mr. Rakowski, in a separate speech, presented an interim report on the future of trade unions. He said two points are clear: Regional boards, a reference to Solidarity's organizational structure, should be recognized as a "closed chapter in the history of trade unions," and "trade unions in Poland must respect their statute and the constitutional principles of the state."

Suspended Until 1985

He said the right to strike must be clearly circumscribed and added that the government "thinks it ought to be suspended until at least 1985."

Among options Mr. Rakowski outlined are for Solidarity to re-emerge under a new statute, postponement of all trade union activity until 1985, and formation of a totally new union organization.

Late last month, underground union leaders called for a suspension of all protest actions to help create a favorable climate for a peaceful visit next month and to encourage the authorities to respond with some meaningful concessions.

Rights Groups in U.S. Assail Salvador Regime

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The government of El Salvador is engaged in a campaign of "systematic political murder" that disqualifies it from continuing to receive U.S. military aid, two civil rights groups have asserted.

The Americas Watch and the American Civil Liberties Union called on the Reagan administration not to certify El Salvador for having made progress on human rights when the twice-yearly finding is due next week. Certification is required by law for El Salvador to continue receiving U.S. military aid, which came to \$81 million this year.

State Department officials have said that the administration will repeat its January certification that El Salvador is making a "concerted and significant effort to comply with internationally recognized human rights," keeping its military under control, promoting land reform and supporting free elections.

272-Page Report

A spokesman for Americas Watch said, "We believe that none of these four conditions have been complied with."

In a 272-page report detailing their findings of conditions in El Salvador, the groups charged that government security forces committed 2,829 political murders in the first half of this year, a number it said "almost certainly grossly

understates the extent of political violence."

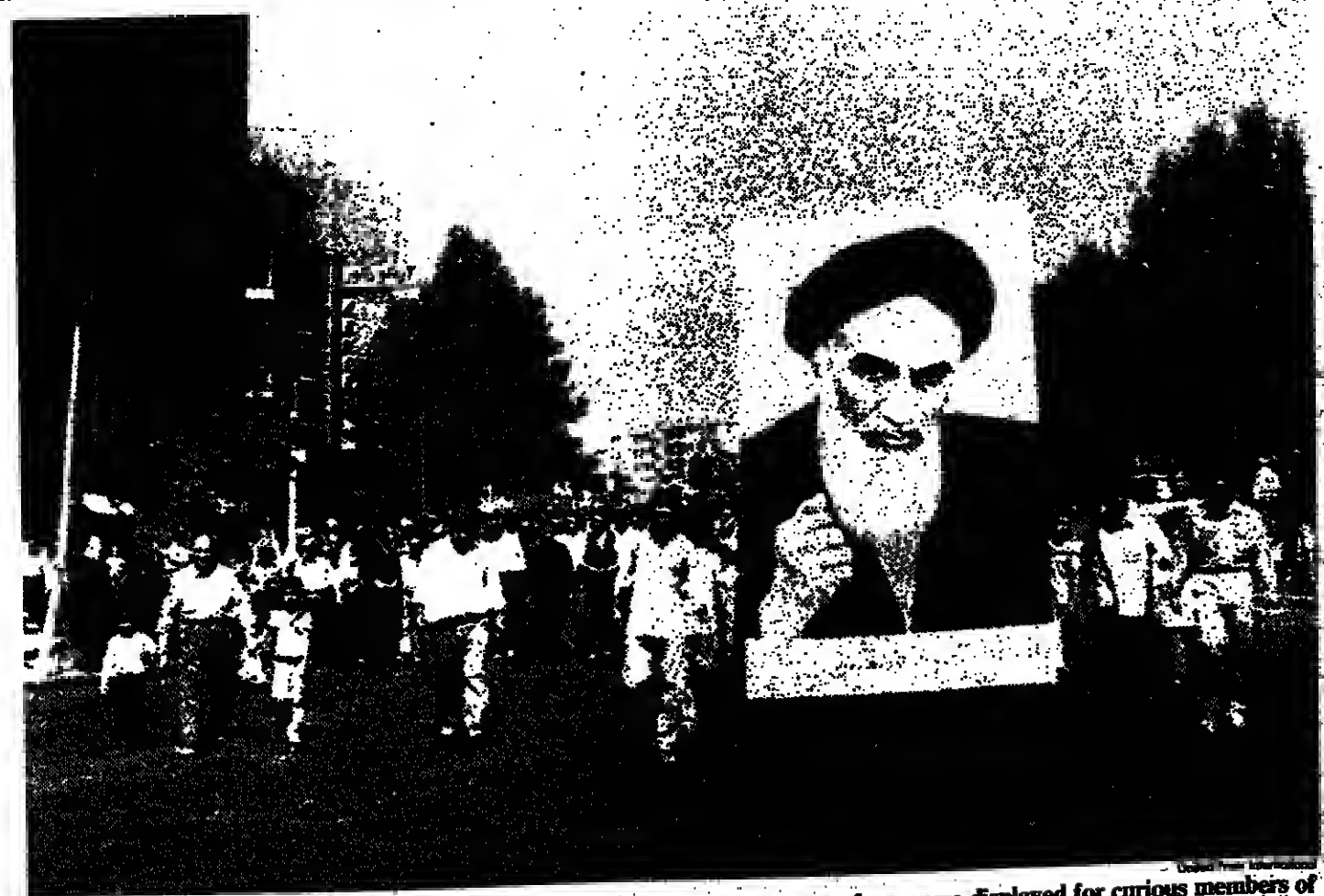
The report also charged that the government uses its military "to terrorize the civilian population" in stop Salvadorans from supporting guerrilla forces. It also has stymied land reform and, in the March elections, "effectively excluded the opposition while reasonably feared that its candidates would be murdered if they campaigned," the report said.

Refusing the Evidence

In a separate report, the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights warned that five National Guardsmen arrested for killing four American churchwomen in December, 1980, "may never be tried and punished." The report criticized both the U.S. and Salvadoran governments for refusing to explore evidence that higher military officials may have taken part in the murders.

The House of Representatives last week passed a resolution requiring President Reagan to certify that the Salvadoran government was making "good faith efforts" on that case. The Senate is expected to consider an identical measure this week.

The ACLU earlier this month called the administration's first certification a "sham," and officials conceded that their report probably would not prevent next week's certification.



IRAQI PRISONERS — Overshadowed by a portrait of Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iraqi prisoners of war were displayed for curious members of the public on Tehran's main prayer ground. Story, Page 1.

In India, Smugglers' Row is a Major Market

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

BOMBAY — Boxes of imported goods supposedly unavailable in India's heavily protectionist economy line the shelves of rough wooden stalls set up on the sidewalks of one of Bombay's busiest thoroughfares.

French perfumes, American safety razors, German kitchen appliances and Japanese watches, cameras, radios and tape recorders are openly for sale even though the government prohibits their import for commercial purposes and imposes duties as high as 320 percent to discourage Indians from bringing them in for personal use.

The stalls along Dr. Dababha Navraj Road are known as Smugglers' Row.

All the foreign-made merchandise is likely to have been smuggled into the country on dhows, motorized versions of the sailing vessels that have plied the Arabian Sea for centuries.

The goods, many of which bear labels with Arabic script, probably came from traditional smuggling ports such as Dubai and were

landed at night at one of the thousands of coves and inlets that dot the rocky coastline near here.

Bombay, India's richest city, is considered to be the smuggling hub of the country. And smuggling is big business in India, which protects its own industries with some of the highest tariffs in the world.

The Times of India has estimated the value of goods smuggled into India at more than \$7 billion a year, half the total of all the country's legal imports and about the same as the total of India's exports last year.

Smuggling of gold has increased this year. Late last month, gold was selling for about \$440 an ounce in India while the world market price fell to around \$300 an ounce. About one-third of all gold sold in Bombay markets is believed to be smuggled.

Customs officials estimated that during the first four months of this year \$26 million worth of gold was smuggled into India. That compares with about \$25 million believed to have been smuggled in during the first third of last year.

The sharp increase in gold smuggling, which calls for cash payments in hard currency, has cut sharply into the supply of U.S. dollars in India. Banking sources in Bombay and in New Delhi complained that the dollars in circulation have dried up and that there were no bills available for travelers.

As a result, a black market in dollars has moved into the open for the first time in three years, with the street price running about 30 percent higher than the legal bank rate.

Black-market dealers side up to Westerners on major thoroughfares and in New Delhi to offer 12 to 13 rupees to the dollar. The bank rate is about nine rupees.

Corona, in Retrial, Takes the Stand To Deny Killings

New York Times Service

HAYWARD, Calif. — In an unexpected move, Juan V. Corona took the stand Tuesday in his own defense for the first time to deny that he murdered 25 innocent farm workers in 1971.

Asked by Terence Hallinan, a defense lawyer, if he understood that he was charged with killing "25 unfortunate men," Mr. Corona answered, "Yes."

Mr. Hallinan then asked, "Did you have anything to do with the killing of those men?" Mr. Corona leaned forward into the microphone and said, "No."

The direct examination lasted only a few minutes, but the cross-examination by the prosecutor, Ronald Fahey, is expected to last days.

Mr. Corona did not testify at his first trial in 1972 as no defense case was presented. Midway through that trial, Judge Richard E. Patton said: "At this point it appears the investigation was inept, the preparation inefficient and the prosecution inadequate." He also instituted contempt proceedings against Mr. Corona's defense counsel.

Mr. Corona was convicted in January, 1973, but the conviction was overturned by the California State Court of Appeal in 1978 on the basis of incompetent defense and a new trial was ordered. The retrial began Feb. 22.

Correction

Because of an editing error, a sentence in the second paragraph of an article on Palestinian refugees that appeared July 20 was incorrect. The sentence should have read: "Thousands of Palestinians are refugees once again, as many of them have been repeatedly for the last 30 years."

Hungary Feels The Heat in Beer Shortage

The Associated Press

BUDAPEST — A weeklong Central European beer shortage has resulted in a beer shortage in Hungary, the country's Communist Party newspaper reported Tuesday.

Under a headline that read "It's hot and there isn't enough beer on the market," the paper Nepszabadsag said Hungarians were consuming more beer than ever before. The paper said that in cities across Hungary in the past week cases of beer were bought as quickly as they were placed on store shelves.

According to the article, Hungary's per capita beer consumption was only 3.8 liters in 1938 but had risen to 88 liters last year, still well behind the average West German. A liter is about a quart.

Nepszabadsag said that although Hungary produces 800 million liters of beer a year, 160 million liters are imported. The paper said that to meet demand, production for the domestic market should be increased by 150 million liters.

Despite the increase in gold smuggling, the major trade remains in foreign goods, which are prized highly by Indians both for the status they offer and because Indian-made consumer products are not as well made as similar products from Japan or the industrialized West.

Simple American safety razors and blades are valuable because the Indian ones are so shoddy. Similarly, Indian watches or radios are considered vastly inferior to Japanese products that cost less money elsewhere.

There is a strong feeling among Indians that products made here need heavy tariff protection because they could not compete if foreign goods were readily available. Moreover, many products in

common use elsewhere are not made in India. In fact, smuggled goods are often only slightly more expensive on the streets than they would be in Western cities, generally because they come in from duty-free ports.

A Panasonic radio-tape recorder was offered on the street for \$200, but the dealer quickly began dropping his price.

The Sony Walkman, the latest Indian status symbol, sells for only about \$30 more than the Hong Kong price, and top brand video cassette recorders, which would cost almost \$9,000 with all the duty paid, can be bought from Bombay smugglers for about half that. The same set sells for about \$1,600 in Dubai or Singapore.

WORLD BRIEFS

Morocco Says Polisario Attack Routed

RABAT, Morocco — Moroccan troops have routed Polisario guerrilla attackers in the contested Western Sahara, killing at least 60 rebels and capturing large amounts of military supplies, the government said Wednesday.

The battles indicate that Polisario could be launching an offensive before a scheduled Organization of African Unity meeting in Tripoli that is to consider Morocco's demand that it cancel Polisario's membership in the organization.

Polisario, which has been fighting since 1976 to drive Moroccan forces from the former Spanish Sahara, attacked soldiers about 15 miles (24 kilometers) east of a new extension of Morocco's heavily fortified sand wall.

Haughey Party Wins Irish Election

DUBLIN — Premier Charles J. Haughey's Fianna Fail Party retained a crucial parliamentary seat Wednesday in a by-election in East Galway. Noel Treacy won the seat with 50 percent of the vote, a drop of five percentage points from the party's showing in February's general election. The main opposition party, Fine Gael, maintained its 42-percent share, and the Labor Party doubled its share to 5 percent.

The result left Mr. Haughey's minority government with 81 of the 106 seats in parliament. Although he needs the votes of two independents to avoid losing a vote of no confidence, it appears that he will face no serious threat until he submits a national budget in January.

Schmidt Aide Assails Reagan Policy

BONN — Egon Bahr, a leading member of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party, has described President Reagan's foreign policy as "uniquely negative" and suggested that a Soviet secret agent in Washington could not have been so successful in damaging U.S. foreign relations.

Mr. Bahr said in the Social Democrat's weekly magazine Vorwarts: "The Reagan administration's foreign policy balance sheet is, after 18 months, uniquely negative. All along the line, and to all their friends, things look worse than they did at the end of 1980."

He added: "If by some devilish trick Moscow had placed an agent in a top Washington job and given him this task, it is doubtful whether he would have been so successful."

Repatriation of Argentine Defended

GENEVA — Britain had no alternative but to repatriate Capt. Alfredo Astiz, allegedly a torturer in Argentina who was captured during the Falklands conflict, an International Commission of Jurists study concluded Wednesday.

The latest issue of the group's review, which is published periodically by the Geneva-based independent body of distinguished international lawyers, also rejected suggestions that British courts could have tried Capt. Astiz.

Even if British judges decided that torture was an international crime, it was unlikely that the courts would have jurisdiction to try him without express powers from Parliament, the review said.

Jurists Concerned Over Thai Rights

GENEVA — The International Commission of Jurists, while acknowledging improvement in Thailand's human rights situation, said Wednesday anti-insurgency measures and "the enormous scale of prostitution" remain major causes of concern.

In its latest review, the organization said the government's revised Anti-Communist Activities Act "has brought about a situation of de facto martial law over the entire country." It said the 10,000-bhat (\$440) reward for bodies of dead rebels has increased the "propensity to kill even ordinary villagers."

The study said that 10 percent of all Thai women between the ages of 15 and 25 were prostitutes, and the total of 700,000 was believed to make up the "largest industry in the country." Many women been enticed by deceptive agents and brothel operators, it said, while others entered the profession as a way of clearing the debts of their parents.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches



This Friday the Trib Sends You Packing For the Weekend

The Trib is shifting its feature-packed Weekend section into Friday's newspaper, beginning this week. Weekend will be as lively as ever—opening up with a brand-new, weekly Travel Section on its fact-filled, two-center pages. International Datebook. Where to go. How to get there. Where to dine, drink, disco, do the town.

Designed for readers who want to hit the road in style.

Weekend on Friday is part of the IHT's new, still evolving, day-by-day lineup of special feature

pages, designed to brighten all your reading week:

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- Science/Technology every Thursday
- Style one Thursday each month
- Weekend & Travel on Friday
- Arts on Saturday

You can find something very special in your Trib all week long.

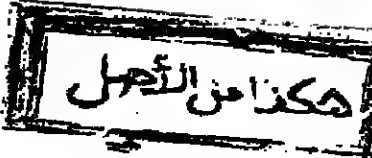
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Jailing of Peace Activists: A Soviet Dilemma

Moscow Welcomes Western Pacifists but Frowns on Homegrown Variety

By Dushko Doder

MOSCOW — Rhetoric has rarely had so strange an encounter with reality as in last week's detention of two Soviet peace activists. As the Kremlin officially welcomed the first group of international peace marchers permitted to hold demonstrations in Soviet cities, the two activists were given 15 days in jail to keep them from making contact with the visitors.

The two men, held on a charge of hooliganism, are members of a self-styled Committee for Peace and East-West Understanding. The other nine members of the recently formed committee were placed under police surveillance and ordered to be out of town by Wednesday. When the 300 international marchers, mostly Scandinavian women, were due to arrive in Moscow.

On the surface, it may seem to be simply another case of Soviet hypocrisy in encouraging anti-war activism in the West while suppressing it at home. But there is a bit more to it than that.

Basic Ambiguity

Apart from the characteristic Soviet aversion to anything resembling a free society, the incongruous situation reflects an ambiguity toward peace and war. Even the Russian word for "peace" — *mir* — injects ambiguity, for it is the same

as the word for "the world." Thus, slogans proclaiming the struggle for *mir* can yield tricky double meanings.

Still, it is one firm factor of Soviet life that the people share a genuine fear of another war. The ravages of World War II are so deeply ingrained in the collective memory as to almost preclude popular wartime sentiments. Peace, as one Soviet analyst put it privately,

NEWS ANALYSIS

not only is the mainstay of Kremlin propaganda but also reflects the deepest aspiration of the Soviet people.

At the same time, the Russians turn quickly hostile in the face of foreign threats. This is an equally genuine impulse and is cultivated by the authorities to maintain the nation's war readiness. An average person is given to boasting that if attacked the country can land a "crushing blow" on the United States or anyone else threatening it.

The appearance last year of peace movements in the West and the vast publicity that the Soviet media continue to give to anti-war demonstrations around the world led predictably to similar moves here. The formation of an unofficial peace committee only revealed the curious inconsistency of Moscow's position.

On the one hand, the Kremlin has welcomed and encouraged Western pacifism as a way to pressure Western governments to curtail military spending and particularly to block the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

On the other hand, the authorities have intensified pressures to prevent a younger Soviet generation from dabbling in pacifism.

The official explanation is that the Soviet Union already has a peace movement with more than 80 million members, that the movement is actively promoting peace and that some years ago it managed to collect 180 million signatures for a petition against the arms race.

The peace march of Nordic women, who paraded through Leningrad with about 100 members of the official Soviet peace committee Monday, was apparently approved to deflect Western criticism that the Russians were afraid to allow Western anti-war activists to hold peace rallies on Soviet soil.

The participants are from Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, and many of them took part in last summer's anti-war march to Paris. There is no doubt that the march is under heavy surveillance by the KGB security police. The marchers are allowed to carry the following banners: "No to Nuclear Weapons in the World" and "Yes to Disarmament and Peace."



Sergei Petrov and his wife, Virginia Johnson, at his apartment.

Hunger Striker's Wife Leaves Russia for U.S.

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The American wife of Sergei Petrov, a Soviet hunger striker, departed Wednesday for the United States on the 30th day of her husband's fast for an exit visa.

"I think he's doing quite well for someone who hasn't eaten for 50 days. It seems his body is as stubborn as his mind," said Virginia Johnson, 24, before boarding an airliner for a flight to Amsterdam. She was to continue on another flight to New York later Wednesday.

Another American woman, Elena Kusmenko of Baltimore, remained in Moscow seeking an exit visa for her husband, Yuri Balovlenkov. The 33-year-old computer programmer has been fasting for more than two weeks to pressure authorities to let him leave. His wife arrived last Saturday with their 2-year-old daughter.

Mrs. Petrov bid farewell to her

husband, a 29-year-old photographer, at his Moscow apartment and was driven to the airport by a U.S. diplomat.

She appeared calm following the emotional reunion with her husband, and replied "I don't know" when asked by a reporter how she felt.

Mrs. Petrov arrived Sunday and said she decided to leave before her 10-day visitor's visa expired after convincing herself that her husband was determined to continue with his hunger strike.

He has lost about 52 pounds (23.5 kilograms) since starting the fast last month and now weighs only 123 pounds. He has described himself as too weak to leave his apartment.

Soviet authorities have refused him an exit visa because he once was assigned to a scientific facility, but Mr. Petrov said he was never exposed to confidential information on the job.

Tokyo Company in U.S. Admits Dumping Steel

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Mitsui & Co. of Japan pleaded guilty Wednesday to illegally dumping steel products on the U.S. market and agreed to pay \$11 million in civil penalties and \$210,000 in fines.

Mitsui and three employees were charged Tuesday in a criminal indictment with conspiring to conceal sales of steel at below fair-market value to avoid provisions of the Anti-Dumping Act of 1921 and the "trigger" mechanism, which is designed to keep U.S. companies from being unfairly undersold by foreign competitors.

The indictment accused Mitsui & Co. (USA), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mitsui & Co. of using "kickbacks, credits and secret rebates totaling \$13 million to disguise the true price of the steel," a U.S. attorney, Joseph Russoniello, said at a news conference.

Mitsui and three employees were charged with conspiracy; 20 other counts of making false statements in documents to U.S. Customs were also filed. Each count carries a top penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

A U.S. District Court judge, Marilyn Hall Patel, announced within minutes of the opening of the court session that she had accepted a plea agreement between the federal government and Mitsui & Co. (USA). The government agreed to halt its investigation of the parent company.

The indictment followed a one-and-a-half-year investigation that began with U.S. customs agents raiding company offices on both coasts.

"We cooperated with U.S. investigators for one and one-half years to try to solve misunderstandings but failed to narrow differences of view with American attorneys," Kaname Mizuno, director of Mitsui's public relations office, said in Tokyo on Wednesday.

Mitsui (USA) has a strict policy of full compliance by its employees with the laws of the United States," said Jiwachi Amano, the subsidiary's president and general manager in San Francisco.

An official of Japan's ministry of international trade and industry, asking not to be identified, said the Mitsui case "does not affect trade relations between Japan and the United States."

In an unrelated case, the Federal Bureau of Investigation accused Hitachi Ltd. and Mitsubishi Electric Corp. on June 22 of trying to steal trade secrets from the leading U.S. computer company, International Business Machines Corp.

Federal officials deny that a crackdown is under way against Japanese companies, but Mr. Russoniello said the indictments represent a signal to people doing business with the United States that "these are the rules, and failure to comply with the rules and American laws may result in criminal prosecution."

Russia, U.K. Criticize U.S. Delay on Test Ban

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's decision to delay talks with the Soviet Union and Britain on a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing has brought criticism from the Soviet Union and the United States, and a statement of displeasure from Britain.

Reagan administration officials said Tuesday that the president had decided to set aside efforts to negotiate a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing until verification measures of existing testing treaties could be strengthened. Two senior officials of the administration said that President Reagan still supported the goal of negotiating a comprehensive ban with adequate verification.

Tass accused Mr. Reagan on Wednesday of trying to sabotage talks and dismissed Reagan administration negotiations that Moscow may have violated existing treaties. It said Washington was opposed to a ban because it was incompatible with NATO doctrine.

Decision Expected

"It goes without saying that the problem of verification has nothing to do with it at all. It is no more than a pretext for sabotaging the talks," Tass said.

A spokesman for the British Foreign Office said Britain had expected the decision since February, when it interpreted a statement

by Eugene V. Rostow, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, to mean that the three-way negotiations — suspended since November, 1980 — would not be resumed.

In that statement, in Geneva on Feb. 9, Mr. Rostow said that "under present circumstances" the United States did not believe a ban on all nuclear weapons tests "could help reduce the threat of nuclear weapons or to maintain the stability of the nuclear balance."

The Foreign Office said it did "not necessarily agree" with the decision and said it was still committed to developing a ban of some kind.

The president's decision was "strongly condemned" by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, the main Senate sponsor of a proposal arguing a freeze in Soviet and U.S. atomic arsenals. Sen. Kennedy said he would introduce a resolution in the Senate calling for immediate resumption of negotiations with Britain and the Soviet Union. Sen. Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, and Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, Republican of Maryland, both members of the Foreign Relations Committee, intend to co-sponsor the resolution, a spokesman for Sen. Kennedy said.

Sen. Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota and chairman of

the subcommittee on arms control, said in an interview that he was "disappointed" by Mr. Reagan's decision. He expressed concern that Tuesday's announcement would jeopardize "two valuable accords" that he said already contain "unprecedented" verification provisions.

Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he was "pleased" that Mr. Reagan had decided not to reject the treaties entirely, but urged him to begin discussions "immediately" on the verification procedures for the two treaties.

The Threshold Test Ban Treaty, signed by the Soviet Union and the United States in 1974, limits all nuclear tests underground — the only kind permitted — to 150 kilotons. The atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima had an explosive force of about 20 kilotons. The Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty, signed in 1976, applied the same limits on explosions for ostensibly "peaceful purposes," such as mining. Although neither treaty has been ratified by the U.S. Senate, the United States and the Soviet Union both claim to abide by their terms.

The officials who briefed reporters on Monday's decision said that the administration would continue to observe the limitations in those two treaties while pressing the So-

viet Union to accept stiffer verification procedures.

Referring to the Threshold Test Ban Treaty, one of the officials stated, "On several occasions seismic signals from the Soviet Union have been of sufficient magnitude to call into question Soviet compliance with the threshold of 150 kilotons."

Neither official would specify what improved verification measures the administration was contemplating.

Negotiators for Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States had reached agreement by 1980 on two key verification points in the comprehensive treaty: Up to 10 unmanned seismic stations would be located on the territory of each country, and an undetermined number of on-site inspections of suspicious events would be permitted.

Sources Say Rios Montt Took Part In Planning of Guatemalan Coup

By Raymond Bonner

New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — Some politicians and diplomats here are offering a version of the events surrounding Gen. Jose Efraim Rios Montt's rise to power that is at odds with the one given by the general and his backers.

According to one Guatemalan political source, Gen. Rios Montt participated in the planning of the March 23 coup, contrary to widespread reports that he did not learn about it until army units had surrounded the palace.

The source said the two army officers who were members of the junta that was established after the coup did not resign voluntarily last month, as Gen. Rios Montt said, but were forced out by the general and officers loyal to him.

One of the ousted junta members actually resisted and threatened to use a grenade in the presence of Gen. Rios Montt and several officers, the Guatemalans said. Although the junta member changed his mind, the source said, he did not sign the resignation papers. Later, he and the other dismissed junta member were offered \$50,000 to remain quiet, according to the source.

The new version of the March

23 coup and subsequent developments was provided primarily by a Guatemalan government official close to the events and opposed to Gen. Rios Montt. The version was confirmed by some political leaders and a foreign diplomat.

According to official accounts, the small group of junior army and air force officers who deposed the government of Gen. Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia on March 23 seized a radio station and made a public call for Gen. Rios Montt to join them. The general was reported to have been in church at the time. As a result of statements by church elders and by the general, it has been widely accepted that this was the first knowledge that Gen. Rios Montt had of the coup.

But the Guatemalan official and political leader said that on March 13, 10 days before the coup, Gen. Rios Montt attended a meeting with the young officers and senior political leaders of the extreme right-wing National Liberation Movement. The purpose of the meeting, according to the official, was "to finish organizing the logistics" of the coup.

On the day of the coup, three successive juntas were formed, with Gen. Rios Montt being the only person included in all of them. The final junta, of which he was president, also included Gen. Horacio Maldonado Shad and Col. Francisco Luis Gordillo.

"From the beginning," Gen. Maldonado and Col. Gordillo knew that they were not going to survive as junta members, "but not the hour and day" they would fall, the Guatemalan official said.

The end came June 9. What the official called a working breakfast had been scheduled for 7 a.m. But, he said, it was not a working breakfast at all, but a "goodbye ceremony" with heavily armed soldiers present to enforce the will of Gen. Rios Montt on his junta partners.

Gen. Rios Montt has said the two junta members voluntarily signed resignation papers. The official said, however, that there was nothing voluntary about the resignations and that the officers had refused to sign any documents.

Jury in U.S. Says Boss Harassed Male Worker

The Associated Press

MADISON, Wis. — A jury has awarded \$196,500 to a state employee in a sexual harassment suit against his female former supervisor.

The jury decided that David Huebscher, 33, had been demoted because he resisted the sexual demands of Jacqueline Rader, 37. His attorney had argued that the stress of such harassment caused his client to be "withdrawn, depressed, paranoid," and "unable to perform his job."

According to the Guatemalan official, a senior military officer in the government called on Col. Gordillo on June 20 at his home, where he was under house arrest. He offered the colonel \$50,000. Two days later, a civilian Cabinet minister came to ask if the colonel wanted the payment in dollars or in local currency.

According to a diplomatic source, the same offer was made to Gen. Maldonado.

The Guatemalan official said Col. Gordillo had not accepted the money, and that he did not know what Gen. Maldonado had done.

There have been no indications that the United States participated in the planning or execution of the coup. But it has acted decisively to prevent at least one powerful faction from deposing Gen. Rios Montt, according to a diplomat.

It is widely accepted that Gen. Rios Montt won the 1974 presidential election, but that the victory was taken away from him by his military peers in the National Liberation Movement.

The diplomat said that the U.S. ambassador, Frederic L. Chapin, acting on written instructions from the State Department, sternly warned the two top leaders of the National Liberation Movement that U.S. aid would be cut off if they participated in a coup that deposed Gen. Rios Montt.

U.S. Youth Pleads Guilty to a Killing He 'Bragged' Of

The Associated Press

SAN JOSE, Calif. — A teen-ager who the authorities said had bragged to friends about killing his girlfriend, has pleaded guilty to a charge of first-degree murder and faces life imprisonment without parole.

Anthony J. Broussard, 17, pleaded guilty Tuesday to strangling Marcy Conrad, 14. The prosecutor, Alan Nudelman, said Mr. Broussard also raped Miss Conrad and took about a dozen students to see the body, which he had left in a ravine near Milpitas, Calif. Those students failed to report the murder.

The guilty plea came despite a court ruling that a defense of diminished mental capacity, which is prohibited by state legislation that took effect Jan. 1, could be used in this case because the murder occurred before that, on Nov. 3, 1981. There was no immediate explanation for the plea.

According to testimony in a competency trial, Mr. Broussard told a psychiatrist that he grabbed Miss Conrad by the throat to stop her from making jokes about his dead mother, and was terrified when he realized he had killed her. Mr. Broussard, who was tried as an adult in the murder case, also faced charges of rape, assault with

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

It Is the PLO's Move

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

There are serious people who say the PLO deserves in defeat what it failed to get in two decades of political and terrorist activity: American "recognition" and a guarantee of its own independent state. These people include humanitarians who are eager to avoid more loss of life in Beirut, Americans eager to punish Israel for its free use of American arms, and Arabs embarrassed at their own inability to help the PLO.

For whatever motive, they all would reward the biggest hijacking in history — half of Beirut is the hostage — in a coin they do not possess: the Israeli-held West Bank.

Negligent though he has been in Middle East diplomacy, President Reagan is wisely having none of this.

The United States is indeed uniquely placed to pressure Israel for major concessions to Palestinian nationalism. But even in the bunkers of Beirut it should be clear that such pressure will not work in Israel or serve American interests until the Arab beneficiaries of the pressure are ready to coexist with Israel and to promote Western stability.

The PLO gambled on terrorism, radicalism, Soviet arms and influence, and it has lost. It lost not only to Israeli and American weapons but to self-preservationist diplomacy by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, even Syria. Washington would be foolish, and in no way helping its conservative Arab friends, to honor the PLO's chits at this late stage.

The winning tickets read "242" and "338."

The United Nations resolutions that envision coexistence and negotiation with Israel. They are redeemable even by Palestinians affiliated with the PLO, but only those who accept Israel and, in Secretary Shultz's phrase, "get off this guerrilla kick."

Those Palestinians deserve the most vigorous American support in resisting Israel's annexation of the West Bank and realizing Camp David's promise of full autonomy there. They will surely have it now that the Reagan administration understands how much its captivity in the autonomy debate has contributed to the Lebanon bloodshed.

An evolving homeland in the West Bank may not have much appeal to Yasser Arafat and his Beirut remnant. It certainly does not satisfy their "conditions" for admitting defeat in Lebanon. The civilians they are using for cover are Moslem innocents; the PLO's final bet is on Israel's humanity and the sensibilities of civilized nations.

They deserve only one answer: Respect your enemy's restraint and willingness to negotiate even indirectly. As the Saudi foreign minister correctly concluded in leaving the White House on Tuesday, the only things negotiable in Beirut are the arrangements for Arafat's departure and a corresponding Israeli pullback. Only then will the Arab League be free to try forming a new Beirut government, and only its strength will determine how quickly Israel can be pressed to leave Lebanon altogether.

Thatcher and the IRA

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

The male Argentine junta underestimated the political gift of Margaret Thatcher. Dito Britain's railway men, who have now abandoned an impulsive strike after she warned they would be fired. Now comes the Irish Republican Army, which callously claims responsibility for the bloody bomb attacks in London on Tuesday. To defeat this gang would assure the prime minister a worthy place in history. Can she pull it off?

A year ago Mrs. Thatcher humbled the IRA by facing down the hunger strike of imprisoned guerrillas demanding political status. The sequel was important. She named one of her leading critics, James Prior, to the sensitive post of secretary of state for Northern Ireland. The activist Prior has come up with a new scheme for electing a 78-member assembly in the embattled province.

His "April proposals" are meant to bring Catholics and Protestants together in an elected provincial government. For nearly a

decade no one has been able to agree on how Northern Ireland should be governed. Prior's plan is faulted by the Protestants for yielding too much to the Catholic minority, whose leaders make precisely the opposite objection. In Dublin, Premier Charles Haughey is also unhappy. If any of the above were to say they liked the scheme, that would doom it.

History argues against optimism, as American viewers of a fine public television series on Ireland have just been reminded. But Secretary Prior is by nature a risk-taker, and he has Mrs. Thatcher's backing. And the moment may be right for a fresh try.

After a full in killings, the IRA obviously wants to show that its voice has to be heard. But it is a voice of savagery, calculated to catch headlines now that the Falklands fighting is over. Mrs. Thatcher's task is twofold: to hunt down the perpetrators, and to drain the grievances that cause law-abiding people to protect IRA murderers.

Other Editorial Opinion

After the London Bombs

The horrific carnage shames us all. It brings shame not only on the twisted evil minds which planned Tuesday's outrage and on those subhuman murderers who carried out the plan, it brings shame also on every Irish man and Irish woman.

— The Irish Press (Dublin).

Once more we were all confronted by the maniacal face of terrorism, carried out, we are told, with the aim of securing the reunification of this country. This morning an opinion poll here would prove most emphatically that we do not want the north back through such barbaric acts against human beings.

— The Irish Independent (Dublin).

No deaths in Britain through bombing advance the Irish cause one bit. Dead British soldiers in a bandstand, dead passers-by like murdered milkmen and lorry drivers in the border counties of Northern Ireland represent a perversion of Ireland's desire for unity and a new deal with Britain. The vision of the people of Ireland of future relations with the people of Britain is not covered with blood.

— The Irish Times (Dublin).

The IRA and America

[Nine] people died in London and a score were injured in the delivery of a message which was probably not directed principally at the British government or people at all. [Northern Ireland Secretary] James Prior is in Washington talking to the United States government, and the bloodshed is an affirmation to the IRA's American supporters that the cause of violent republicanism is not dead yet. The United States is still a vital source of IRA funds, as it has been for a century — and the source of as much as half its weaponry, according to intelligence estimates. The constituency there needs to be nourished, by this and other means.

— The Times (London).

Mingled with the anger must be sympathy for the suffering of innocent bystanders, believed to have included American tourists. But perhaps from their suffering some good

Rusk on Responsibility

By Dean Rusk

The writer was secretary of state from 1961 to 1969. This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — A new secretary of state soon discovers the sheer mass of communications with other governments. On any working day approximately 3,000 cables, all bearing the signature of the secretary, will go out of the Department of State to U.S. posts and to governments all over the world.

Of these, the secretary may see eight to 10 and the president may see one or two before they are dispatched. The remainder are taken care of by hundreds of officers who must necessarily have the authority to proceed with the day's work. It is the secretary's job to see that these professional officers understand the policies that a president and a secretary wish them to follow.

Of the more than 2 million cables that went out under my name during the 1960s, I can recall only four or five that had to be called back and rewritten because the authors had missed the point of policy that the president or I expected them to follow — an extraordinary professional performance by colleagues.

White House Staff

The secretary of state is the one who holds press conferences at home and abroad; it is he and America's ambassadors to whom he furnishes guidance, who are the principal U.S. spokesmen with other governments; he must see that the interests and attitudes of other departments and agencies of the government are taken fully into account; he is responsible for seeing to it that U.S. delegations to international conferences (about a dozen on every working day somewhere in the world) are assembled with credentials and instructions with regard to U.S. policy. More than any other person in government, the secretary of state shares the awesome constitutional and public responsibilities of the president in foreign affairs and must be recognized at home and abroad as one who has the full confidence of the president.

It needs to be said very simply that members of the White House staff do not and cannot share these responsibilities. Their job is to assist the president, not to substitute for him. It is one thing for a member of the White House staff to transmit to a Cabinet officer an instruction from the president; it is quite another for such a staff officer to try to issue his own directives to major departments of government.

If the president himself is not speaking, it is the secretary of state who, by statute, long-established custom and common sense, must speak for the United States in matters of foreign policy. If a president tries to inject White House staff into the chain of command with respect to the Cabinet departments, he is asking for a lot of trouble.

At the risk of seeming self-serving, I would suggest that one can search the news media of the 1960s and find a minimum of gossip about feuds among those at the top levels of government. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, National Security Adviser McGeorge Bundy (later Walt Rostow) and I spent a great deal of time talking things over with each other, in discussions that were infused with the thought that we were all trying to serve the same president.

We were fully aware of the fact that honest men and women can have honest differences of view about complex problems in a tumultuous and contradictory world. We did not translate those differences of view into consideration of personal prestige, competition or the protection of one's own pad, or consideration of personal ambition. Guerrilla war among those at the top of the government is simply too dangerous in the kind of world in which we live.

If a president finds anyone in his administration who is going around town plunging knives into the backs of his colleagues, that person should be fired immediately. Such activity becomes readily known because, among other things, reporters do not protect their sources nearly as much as they pretend.

The Pipeline

Any new administration must make the sometimes difficult transition from campaign rhetoric to the responsibilities of office in the real world. Political campaigns and party platforms exist in the world of opinion; their primary purpose is to solicit votes. The generalities of campaign oratory and party platforms simply do not deal with the basic issues in the real world, which have dozens and dozens of secondary and tertiary questions surrounding them. Those who carry public responsibilities live in the world of decisions — a vastly different world from the world of opinion.

A case in point has to do with the administration's attitude toward the contemplated gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe.



The Associated Press

The point is not really whether such a pipeline is right; opinions may differ on that, and it is entirely appropriate for the administration to make its concerns known to America's friends in Europe. However, no one has appointed the president and the secretary of defense to be the den mothers of Western Europe.

European leaders are grown men and women — many with far more experience in world affairs than America's leaders — who are entirely capable of assessing their national interests and the requirements of their national security. It is destructive to North Atlantic relationships for the United States to try to reach out and impose its own law and policy upon American-owned subsidiaries that are organized under the laws and policies of their host countries in Europe. Friends in Europe are allies, not satellites.

It was encouraging to hear Shultz underline the importance of continuity in foreign policy and his determination to seek a broad-based, bipartisan approach toward the rest of the world. America is too large, powerful, rich and influential to dart about like a butterfly, which has each alluring blossom; it must be reasonably predictable for friends and adversaries alike, or it can inject disarray into an already troubled planet. Unanimity is not possible, but a broad consensus is there for those who are willing to participate in building it.

The Washington Post.

Begin Puts U.S. Prop In Danger

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Nothing is more vital to Israel's survival than American support. Not just expressions of admiration or sympathy, but solid support that can translate into money and military equipment.

For Israel owes its creation to the United States. And despite its own remarkable achievements, its existence over the past generation would have been impossible without heavy doses of American assistance.

But there is a growing danger that the rising antipathy in America toward Prime Minister Menachem Begin's belligerence could eventually poison U.S. attitudes toward Israel and thus jeopardize its future.

This trend was visible before Begin's decision to invade Lebanon. Within recent weeks, however, it has been accelerated by newspaper accounts and television scenes dramatizing Israeli aggressiveness toward innocent civilians.

An important distinction marks the picture. Surveys consistently show that a majority of Americans believe that the United States must remain committed to Israel. An increasing proportion, though, have become critical of Begin.

A CBS poll last month indicated that twice as many Americans endorsed the "stronger support for Israel" as are prepared to acquiesce to Arab demands. But, according to the same study, more Americans rebuked rather than backed Israel for its intervention in Lebanon.

The difference was close, and Israel cannot afford a narrow margin. Americans' views can shift rapidly.

Professor William C. Adams of George Washington University underlines this phenomenon not long ago in the magazine Public Opinion, emphasizing that Americans have ceased to regard the Arabs as a "monolithic foe" and the Israelis as "thoroughly virtuous."

A key turning point, Adams noted, was Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's spectacular voyage to Jerusalem in 1977. Within three years of that, a Harris study concluded, Sadat was more popular in America than the president of the United States.

While Americans' appraisal of Egypt's Arabism has improved, support for Israel held firm. However, trust in Begin declined sharply. This suggests that Americans do not identify Israel with its leadership.

Meanwhile, the opinion surveys show, Americans have refined their perceptions of the Middle East — a contrast from the days when their stereotyped vision was of a region polarized between Israel and the Arab "bloc." Americans now count the moderate Arab nations like Saudi Arabia and Jordan as friends.

Another important switch, especially important at the moment, has been the steadily rising concern among Americans for the Palestinians. The PLO and its chairman, Yasser Arafat, may not have won hearts and minds in the United States, but a growing percentage of Americans subscribe to the thesis that the Palestinians deserve a homeland as much as do the Jews.

The most significant trend may be the change that has occurred in the American Jewish community — if it can be called a community, given its splits and controversies. Time was when few American Jews would dare to voice misgivings about Israeli policies. Now dissent is mounting.

It is still limited in its most vocal form to intellectuals, such as novelists Saul Bellow and E.L. Doctorow, but elite attitudes tend to trickle down. The dissidence is probably more widespread among U.S. Jews than Begin would like to admit.

And it is not only confined to the United States. In Paris the other day, two retired presidents of the World Jewish Congress, Nahum Goldmann and Philip Klutznick, joined with former French Premier Pierre Mendes-France to condemn Begin.

These realities are difficult to swallow for anyone dedicated to Israel's security — as all Americans, Jewish or not, should be. The evidence is overwhelmingly clear, however, that Begin is isolating Israel from its most crucial source of support, and threatening its very existence in the process.

Tribune and Register Syndicate.

An Economic Foreign Policy Requires Allies

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — Foreign policy in the traditional sense is increasingly irrelevant in describing nations' relations with each other. The rights and wrongs of the debate of which there are plenty on both sides, are less important than the sort of world they reflect. The traditional ideological and strategic orientation of foreign policy has given way before economic interests.

Even now, farmers in the United States desperately want to increase trade with the Soviets. International banks, multinational companies and global traders now effectively create their own foreign policies.

Poland is a case in point. During the latter half of the 1970s, Western banks busily conducted an independent foreign policy with Poland by ex-

tending billions of dollars worth of loans (\$16 billion at the end of 1981). The credit enabled Poland to pursue an economic liberalization that, in the end, proved misconceived and unworkable. The results: worker unrest and political repression.

U.S. efforts to cope with these changes have foundered on a basic contradiction. Since World War II America has supported an open trading system divorcing commercial dealings from political considerations. But it has used economic sanctions against its adversaries.

The Census Bureau has obscured the basic issues with a recent press release arguing that the Soviets are vulnerable to sanctions because im-

ports equal about one-fifth of their national income. Jan Vanous, a Soviet specialist for Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates, rightly characterizes this interpretation as "a flagrant abuse of a serious study."

The Census study concerned a technical issue: How do the Soviets value their trade? Because the Soviets set prices administratively, the real value of trade is a bookkeeper's fiction. With import prices set artificially high, import dependence is apparently high. In fact, the report (but not the press release) also shows that dependence is only 10 percent when world market prices are used.

But these numbers, in any case, are irrelevant. What matters most is im-

port dependence in particular sectors. "Clearly, there's only one sector where the Soviets are vulnerable — grain," said Vanous. The Soviets now import roughly one-fourth of their grain needs. But the partial U.S. embargo after the invasion of Afghanistan failed. In an open world economy, the Soviets simply shifted to other suppliers, notably Argentina.

The present pipeline sanctions reflect Reagan's frustration with this state of affairs. He wants to prevent the Soviets from getting critical turbine rotor blades for their pumping stations. What infuriates the Europeans is the U.S. assumption of control over their companies. The reaction is understandable. Imagine American outrage if Helmut Schmidt ordered U.S.-based firms to stop producing German-licensed technology.

Not even administration officials believe Reagan's order inevitably doom the pipeline. The Soviets could use their own smaller pumps or buy other Western models. Alternatively, the French, West German, British and Italian firms might defy the U.S. order. Either choice probably involves a delay of a year or two.

The real harm may befall the United States. There may be instances when economic sanctions or other diplomatic sanctions are needed, but the United States may be destroying the political bases for making them effective. To understand why, recall the Iranian sanctions.

It is no secret that the British disliked the order that froze Iranian deposits in the London branches of U.S. banks. The British did not accept its legality and feared that the freeze could hurt London's future as a financial center. But they overlooked these objections, and the fact that the sanctions worked at all owes a great deal to their cooperation.

America faces inevitable frustrations in a world of fragmented power. But the moral of the Iranian sanctions is that the slim chances of coherent policy depend on the cooperation of major allies. That kind of cooperation can be won only by persuasion and good will. The administration seems to have abandoned the former and squandered the latter.

National Journal.

Inviting a Trade War With Europe

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — It is not as explosive as the Middle East, but it is a situation potentially just as dangerous for the United States: Relations between America and Europe have sunk to a low and bitter point, the unhappy fallout of President Reagan's decision to declare economic warfare against the Soviet Union.

With his pipeline decision, the president has invited a trade war with Europe. Secretary of State George Shultz will have to plunge very quickly into this hot issue.

There is a growing feeling in Europe that the Reagan administration not only does not understand Europe's need to maintain friendly commercial relationships with the Russians, but does not much care about Europe's perception of the problem. Europe believes that it needs to live in peace with the Soviet Union and that one way of reducing the risks of war is to expand trade. Washington seems to be taking the position that Moscow should be isolated.

Influential elements of the American business community who normally see eye to eye with the administration say flatly that Reagan is mistaken in the belief that he can tighten an

economic noose around the Soviet economy with trade sanctions.

A very plain letter to Reagan last week from Richard L. Leshner, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, pointed out that the "unilateral" placement of export controls on the shipment of goods by a foreign company "will only aggravate further our international reputation for commercial reliability."

What can the British, the West Germans, the Italians and others who face the loss of billions in trade with the Soviet Union because of Reagan's stand on the pipeline do about it?

They can thumb their nose at the United States by directing their companies to fulfill contracts with the Soviet Union. The British seem to be moving that way to protect \$250 million in Soviet business for one company licensed by General Electric.

Then again, as Business Week magazine points out, the United States exports some \$52 billion worth of goods to Europe. This provides a favorable surplus of \$18 billion for America (about as much as the deficit

with Japan). That \$52-billion total, the magazine says, is "at risk."

British Trade Minister Peter Rees has already suggested that Europe may look the other way at the multilateral trade talks in Geneva this fall. There the United States will seek support for a proposal to liberalize restrictions on computer and other services, and on investments — areas in which America has a big edge and wants to enlarge its advantage.

The new Wharton World Economic Outlook notes that the administration's actions in both the steel case and the pipeline deal "have seriously damaged whatever remained of European respect for the postwar system of multilateral trading relationships. Europe will now have all the more reason to go it alone."

One can be sure that the last thing the Reagan White House was thinking of when it hit out against the pipeline was world trade. The focus was the men around Reagan has been much more parochial. That is one of the complaints of America's European friends: that it almost never considers the impact of its actions on the economies of the rest of the world.

The Washington Post.

Official Summer Scenes

By Mary McGrory

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan went out in the midday sun Monday, returning to the scene of his inauguration to beat the drums for a constitutional amendment for a balanced budget.

None among the several thousand in his sweltering audience paid more rapt attention than the emergency medical teams that hovered on the edges. They were watching for victims of the 92-in-the-shade heat.

The rescue workers hauled or wheeled away about a dozen casualties of the murderous sun and leaden air as the president called for "a new people's crusade" to stop government spending.

His listeners seemed to be fired by the president's words, barked employees of the Republican National Committee and tourists, who panted to the site for the windfall of seeing the president live.

It was a major production, with sweating White House advance men scurrying about, the Marine Band playing "Ruffles and Flourishes" and a heavy Cabinet turnout that included Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who could have been thought to have better things to do.

Vice President Bush, whose campaign references to "voodoo economics" made him somewhat less than a natural for such events, was pressed into a rare public appearance. He spoke of the weather.

Most of the mighty were in

shirtsleeves. The president wore his jacket and bulletproof vest. White onlookers used their tickets as sunshades and their tickets as tiny fans. A red-faced Reagan labored through a speech in which he promised to make good on a campaign promise to balance the budget, in certain circumstances.

The president was scheduled to emerge from the air-conditioned comfort of the White House later in the week for another promotion, this one in the foreign field.

At the Organization of American States Wednesday, he would attend a "gala Caribbean summer evening" to celebrate his Caribbean Basin Initiative, a program that permits him to avoid addressing the real problems of Central America, which happen to be injustice and oppression.

In announcing it last February, Reagan called it "an integrated program that helps our neighbors help themselves." Since then he has sharply limited imports of the Caribbean's major export, sugar.

Still, it was to be a great party. Central American leaders, ambassadors and U.S. Cabinet members would turn out. Bands would play. Television cameras would be there.

The Washington Post.

History for Israel ...

Since the Palestinians' case is being so copiously presented daily, it is well to consider a non-party-affiliated, left-of-center historian to repeat our — the Israelis' — case against the Palestinians, as follows:

Burgeoning European nationalism, developing in the last century in the wake of the Napoleonic wars, was the parent of both Palestinian and Jewish (Zionist) nationalistic movements. Since both were claiming the same tiny strip of land as the territorial expression of their respective aspirations for self-determination, conflict was inevitable.

During World War I the British used both movements, with some effect, as a stick with which to beat their opponents. These more general efforts remain in popular memory through the performance of Lawrence and the Balfour Declaration.

Because we were aware of the problem and tried to solve it by peaceful means, without giving up the basic idea, and because the British also tried to live up to their promises to both sides, in the period of 30 years from 1918 to 1948 the following choices were open to the Palestinians:

- The Gibraltar solution, that is, to live with us together happily ever after under the British crown.
- To create a bi-national state.
- To divide the land.
- To kill or chase away the Jews.

It is a historical fact that the Palestinians chose option No. 4. This choice reached its strongest expression during the 1948 war.

For the next 20 years, until 1968,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

only Nos. 3 and 4 remained open. (During the first year of occupation after the 1967 war, option No. 3 was still a possibility). The Palestinians and their sponsors chose, again, to stick to option No. 4 only.

It remains a mystery to us why they did not establish a Palestinian state in Judea, Samaria and Gaza (as they so fervently wish to do now) while they could, during those 20 years, without hindrance from us.

To us in Israel, it seems that their implacable hatred knows no bounds, and the only course they are ready to contemplate is our total destruction. In such an ambience, both ideological (their famous charter and an infinity of hate literature) and practical (the

indiscriminate terror), there seems to be nothing to negotiate except perhaps the date and means of our liquidation. The gentiles' insistence that we should open negotiations with the PLO therefore seems to us irrational, if not malicious.

To me it seems that the Palestinians have lost all four of their options for territorial self-determination in the foreseeable future, assuming we have the strength to avert the annihilation option. They had them for 50 years, a longish time. Now they will have to get used to the fate of the Armenians, the Kurds, the Bretons, the Welsh and many others.

MOSHE RON, Jerusalem.

... Differs From History for Jordan

In response to "Eyes on Hussein" (Letters, July 19): Scott Gordon falsifies history and misrepresents facts.

The presence of the Palestinians in Jordan and other countries is due to their forced expulsion from their homeland (Palestine) following the creation of Israel in 1948 and the transplantation of ingathered Jewish immigrants from different parts of the world in their place.

Palestine was held in 1918 in trust by the British mandatory power to prepare its people to form their government and ultimately achieve independence. The British betrayed that international trust and paved the way for the creation of Israel and the Palestinian problem.

Jordan was a separate autonomous

it had been definitely excluded from it in 1922 by Winston Churchill, then secretary for the colonies.

In 1948 Jordan came to the rescue of the Palestinians to help them out of their plight and to attenuate their homelessness and deprivation by giving them refuge with dignity.

This great task is carried out faithfully and without hesitation by King Hussein, in keeping with the traditions of his family, long known for its patriotism and chivalry.

Mr. Gordon arbitrarily tries to shift the emphasis away from the central issue of the right of the Palestinians to determine for themselves their future on their own soil.

ABDULLAH SALAH, Ambassador of Jordan.

JULY 22: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Luggage Is Unwelcome

NEW YORK — Since the Windsor Trust Co. of America suffered financial losses through the simultaneous disappearance of an employee and a suitcase on the closing day of the week, suitcases are as welcome in the downtown financial houses as a report of a yippee fever outbreak in July. In the money district bank clerks, cashiers and paying tellers have been jokingly commenting on the situation. "Formerly when we brought our suitcases to the office on Saturday morning, before leaving in the afternoon to spend Sunday in the country, nobody thought anything about it. But now it is clear that certain suitcases have altered circumstances," remarked a clerk of a leading trust company.

1932: Jobs for 2.37 Million

WASHINGTON — The first relief measure in the history of the United States to aid the unemployed and distress, by placing \$2.1 billion at the disposal of the government for loans for construction work that will provide work for 2.37 million men for one year, has been signed by President Hoover. The measure provides: 1) \$300 million for direct aid to states in emergency, to be distributed at the president's discretion; 2) a bond issue of \$322 million for a federal public works program; 3) increase in capitalization of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. by \$1.5 billion; 4) authorization of the RFC to make loans, for self-liquidating construction projects, to states and industries.

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16 Are Hurt In Paris by Bomb at Cafe

Former Home of Aide To President Is Also Hit

PARIS — A bomb left in a garage exploded Tuesday night near a crowded cafe in the Place Saint-Michel, injuring 16 persons, the police said Wednesday. Two of the 16 were hospitalized, both in satisfactory condition.

Later, a bomb exploded outside the former apartment of Régis Debray, a French presidential adviser. No one was hurt.

Earlier Tuesday, explosions damaged a bank and an import-export company, both of which have links to Israel.

A short time after the explosion in the Place Saint-Michel on the Left Bank, a caller identifying himself as a member of the Argentinean group, telephoned a French news agency and said his group was responsible.

The guerrilla organization is seeking the release of four members of the Argentine Secret Army for the Liberation of America. The four were imprisoned after the Sept. 24, 1981, takeover of the Turkish consulate in Paris.

Witnesses to the Saint-Michel bombing said they saw three men run from the square shortly before the explosion. No arrests were made.

About four hours later, a bomb exploded outside a third-floor Left Bank apartment occupied until recently by Mr. Debray, a leftist activist and writer and a special adviser to President François Mitterrand.

An anonymous telephone caller told Agence France-Presse he was a member of the Revolutionary French Brigades. He claimed the bombing was in response to the attack at Place Saint-Michel.

Authenticity Is Questioned
Police sources said Wednesday they doubted the authenticity of the call.

The French author Jean-Edern Hallier said in early May that he had been kidnapped by the group, which supposedly is rightist, but the case was widely dismissed as a publicity stunt.

The police take more seriously the Armenian claim of responsibility.

Enroute-1, a Paris-based radio station, broadcast a tape Wednesday that was made last weekend by a Beirut spokesman for the Armenian group.

The spokesman, identified only as Mr. Agopian, claimed that France's interior minister, Gaston Defferre, had reneged on a promise to grant political asylum to the four men arrested in the takeover of the Turkish consulate.

Attack in Rotterdam

ROTTERDAM (AP) — Two men fired on a car carrying the Turkish consul, Kemalün Demir, but neither the consul nor his driver was hurt in the attack Wednesday, the police said. A Dutch police escort shot and wounded one man.



British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Wednesday visited Ian Lynch, left, and Paul Palmer, Royal Green Jackets bandmen injured in an IRA bombing in London's Regent's Park.

Londoners Warned That Bombings May Signal New Terror Campaign

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Scotland Yard warned Londoners on Wednesday that the British capital may be facing a new terrorist campaign after two bomb blasts that killed nine soldiers.

With police searching Irish Republican Army haunts and watching ports, airports and railroad stations for the bombers, Cmdr. William Huckleby, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, warned, "We may well be in for another terrorist campaign in London. We are gearing up to deal with it."

The IRA, seeking the end of British rule in Northern Ireland, claimed responsibility for both of Tuesday's explosions.

On Wednesday, the Queen's Household Cavalry trotted past

the wreckage from the bomb attack in Hyde Park and stood guard at Whitehall — as tradition dictates. The only deviation was an extra police escort.

"We are continuing to mount a guard in the same fashion as that of the last 300 years," said Col. Andrew Parker-Bowles, commanding officer of the Household Cavalry. "It will take more than a cowardly attack like yesterday to stop us doing our duty."

The death toll from Tuesday's attacks against the ceremonial cavalry troop in Hyde Park and a regimental band in Regent's Park rose to nine with the death of a 19-year-old lance corporal. Of the 52 injured, 21 persons — mostly soldiers — remained in the hospital. Two were in critical condition.

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch appealed for information

on the Hyde Park "bomb car" — a blue Morris Marina that contained a bomb wrapped with nails. Another bomb killed six Royal Green Jacket bandmen during a lunchtime concert in Regent's Park. Police said the bandstand was searched before the concert but the bomb was concealed between planks under the floorboards.

"Our anger at those who did this is total. They are just barbaric and vicious. They mustn't win," Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said after visiting eight Royal Green Jacket bandmen at St. Mary's Hospital in London.

Argentines Trying to Shake Political Lethargy But They Remain Skeptical After Half a Century of Nothing but Failure

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — The small boxing arena shook with the cheers and chants of more than 10,000 sweltering Argentines crammed into the bleachers, stuffed down the halls and spilling onto the street.

They were attending Argentina's first legal political rally in more than six years of military dictatorship.

Friday night's rally, sponsored by the Radical Youth, a faction in the center-left Radical Party, was called two weeks ago in defiance of the military. The rally suddenly became legal when the military regime lifted its ban.

Ricardo Alvarez, an organizer, stood in the back and scanned the sea of faces as the crowd roared again and again: "The military dictatorship is going to end." He grinned with welling emotion. "They feel and want liberty," he said.

The military, discredited for capitulating to Britain in the Falklands and failing to put Argentina's chaotic economy in order, has been fulfilling part of its promise to return the nation to democracy within 20 months.

Government workers are pulling dusty voting boxes from warehouses to repair them. Other workers are studying outdated voting lists.

Many Argentines, gratified by their new freedom, remain skeptical about some of its implications. Political parties as well as the military have historically failed them. Civilian political leaders have had a poor record of espousing wild-eyed populism, engaging in corruption and goading the military into coups against competitors. Only one elected president, Juan D. Perón, completed a full term in

the period of half a century as succeeding civilian and military governments turned over the country to each other when their failures became too much for the public to bear.

One woman in her 30s who periodically escapes abroad reflected a common frustration. "After you're here for a while, your standards lower," she said.

Admitting that the military is not the only one to blame, Deolinda F. Bittel, the acting head of the Peronist Party, said last week that

"the most grave problem is precisely that the people don't believe in anything anymore."

The government recognizes at least 15 national political parties, not counting the Communists, underground leftist groups and independent provincial parties. There are few ideological differences. All but one are left of center. Most are dominated by old men divided by personal ambitions.

Single Exception

The single ideological exception is the centrist Federal Party, whose members hold political beliefs similar to those of liberal Republicans in the United States. There is no party for conservatives, depriving Argentina of what many political analysts say is needed balance. The military has filled the conservative role.

A party founded in the 1890s, the Radicals, represented the growing number of urban immigrants and broke the landed oligarchy's political control. The party grew rigid and its longtime leader, Hipolito Rigoyen, was overthrown in 1930 in the first military coup of the century.

Many of today's parties are offshoots of the Radicals. The party itself, after almost 40 years un-

der the control of the late Ricardo Balbin, is headed by Carlos R. Contín, 66, who retained control in a heated vote Monday.

The Radical Party, generally regarded as the nation's second largest, is seriously split between two factions, Mr. Contín's National Line and the Movement for Renovation and Change, headed by Raul Alfonsín, a 55-year-old leftist firebrand.

Mr. Alfonsín spoke Friday night at the rally. He warned of the nation's "tendency to dissolution," and then accused Mr. Contín of being a collaborator with the military regime, a heavy charge.

The Peronists, Argentina's largest party, are even more deeply divided, with about a dozen factions. Members have ranged from the extreme leftists who assassinated policemen in the mid-1970s to the extreme rightists who assassinated the leftists.

The party's titular head, former President Isabel Perón, is in exile in Spain.

Party leaders argue that recurring military coups have prevented a firm grounding in democracy. The promise of democracy, however, has lured many Argentines, particularly young ones such as those at Friday's rally, to try again.

Rebel Archbishop Plans to Retire, His Secretary Says

The Associated Press

RICKENBACH, Switzerland — Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre will resign this year as head of his traditionalist Roman Catholic movement, according to his secretary.

The Rev. Patrice Larocque said Tuesday that the 76-year-old French archbishop, who was reported gravely ill with pneumonia last year, had decided to step down to "assure a smooth transition" in the leadership of his St. Pius X Sacramental Fraternity. Archbishop Lefebvre founded the movement in 1970 in Ecône, Switzerland, to fight liberal reforms adopted after the Second Vatican Council in 1962-65.

Father Larocque said Archbishop Lefebvre was in very good health and would continue to advise his successor after his retirement. He said a successor would be announced in September.

Archbishop Lefebvre has ordained more than 100 traditionalist priests, defying Vatican sanctions forbidding him to say mass or administer sacraments.

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French TV Profile of Mitterrand Is Broadcast Despite His Protest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — French television showed a program on the life of President François Mitterrand on Tuesday night despite his request that it be canceled.

Mr. Mitterrand, possibly reacting to press charges that he was seeking to boost his falling public image, asked the state-run network TF1 not to show the 95-minute documentary.

It was based on his speeches and published diaries between the start of World War II and his election in May of last year and combined film and photographs with the voices of actors reading from his works.

A spokesman for TF1 said that the decision to run the program was made by the channel's chief executive officer. In a communiqué, the network denied that the show had any political overtones and said it had been decided to broadcast the program because Mr. Mitterrand's writings "belong to history and this is a historical broadcast."

The newspaper Libération, which normally supports the Socialist administration, described the program as "an operation to promote the president that makes no decent pretense of objectivity."

Le Figaro, a conservative daily, called it "an indecent hagiography," and the pro-Socialist Le Matin said that the broadcast could be considered as "a small provocation" that opposition parties were likely to denounce as propaganda.

Ahmat Acyl, Former Official in Chad, Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

YAOUNDE, Cameroon — Ahmat Acyl, 38, a former Chadian foreign minister, was killed Monday in southern Chad when he was struck by a whirling airplane propeller, diplomatic sources said Wednesday. They added that there appeared to be no suspicion of foul play.

Mr. Acyl was foreign minister in the government of Goukouni Oueddei until June 2, when rebel leader Hissène Habré took the capital of Ndjamena and drove Mr. Goukouni from the country.

Mr. Acyl was head of the Democratic Revolutionary Council, one of four major political factions in the impoverished nation. He was considered the most pro-Libyan of Chad's factional leaders.

Hines H. Baker

HOUSTON (UPI) — Hines H. Baker, 88, chief executive officer of the Humble Oil & Refining Co. from 1948 to 1957, died Monday.

O'Neil Ford

SAN ANTONIO (AP) — O'Neil Ford, 76, an architect noted for his Southwestern style of design

Pakistan Releases Indian Prisoners

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Ten Indian citizens who had been held in Pakistani jails for about a decade without trial were returned to their homeland Tuesday night, most of them in poor condition.

Their return was regarded as evidence of improving relations between the two neighboring countries, which have fought three wars since gaining independence from Britain almost 35 years ago. Pakistan announced recently that it would allow Indian diplomats to visit the unspecified number of Indians held in its jails if India would reciprocate.

A report from Karachi said that the nine men and one woman had been detained for 11 years in connection with the 1971 war between the two countries.

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blending Spanish, Mexican and pioneer Texan motifs, died Tuesday.

In addition to the 622-foot Tower of the Americas, the theme structure at San Antonio's 1968 World's Fair, Mr. Ford designed the 1936 Texas Centennial Exposition at Dallas, the University of Texas campuses at San Antonio and Dallas, and several buildings for Skidmore College in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., and Marymount College in Tarrytown, N.Y. He also designed buildings and shopping center complexes in Switzerland, Peru and Mexico.

Willy de Luca

ROME (Reuters) — Willy de Luca, 57, director-general of the Italian state broadcasting corporation, RAI, died after a heart attack

Wednesday. A journalist since 1951, he entered RAI in 1966 and was appointed director-general in June, 1980.

James R. Brown Jr.

DALLAS (UPI) — James R. Brown Jr., 58, president of Dresser Industries Inc., a multinational high-technology corporation, died Monday after a heart attack.

25 Drown in Indonesia

Reuters

JAKARTA — Twenty-five persons drowned when a motor launch caught fire and sank off central Sumatra on Sunday. Fifty-five people swam to safety, officials said Wednesday. The fire started when a gas stove exploded, the newspaper Merdeka reported.



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SCIENCE / TECHNOLOGY

Latest in Video Chic: 'Earth Stations'

By David Remnick

WASHINGTON — Two years ago out in Arcadia, Okla., Rick Schermering flicked on his television, fiddled with the dial and flopped down on the couch. It was late afternoon in Arcadia, midnight in Moscow and 8 a.m. in Vladivostok, and "Good Morning, Siberia" was on the air, live via satellite.

"It was the darndest show," said Schermering. "With a little manipulation I'd been getting the Moscow Olympics all week, and then this show came on. I flipped my wig. Strange show. They spent a lot of time on it trying to show how American spies keep secrets in their boots or under their tongues."

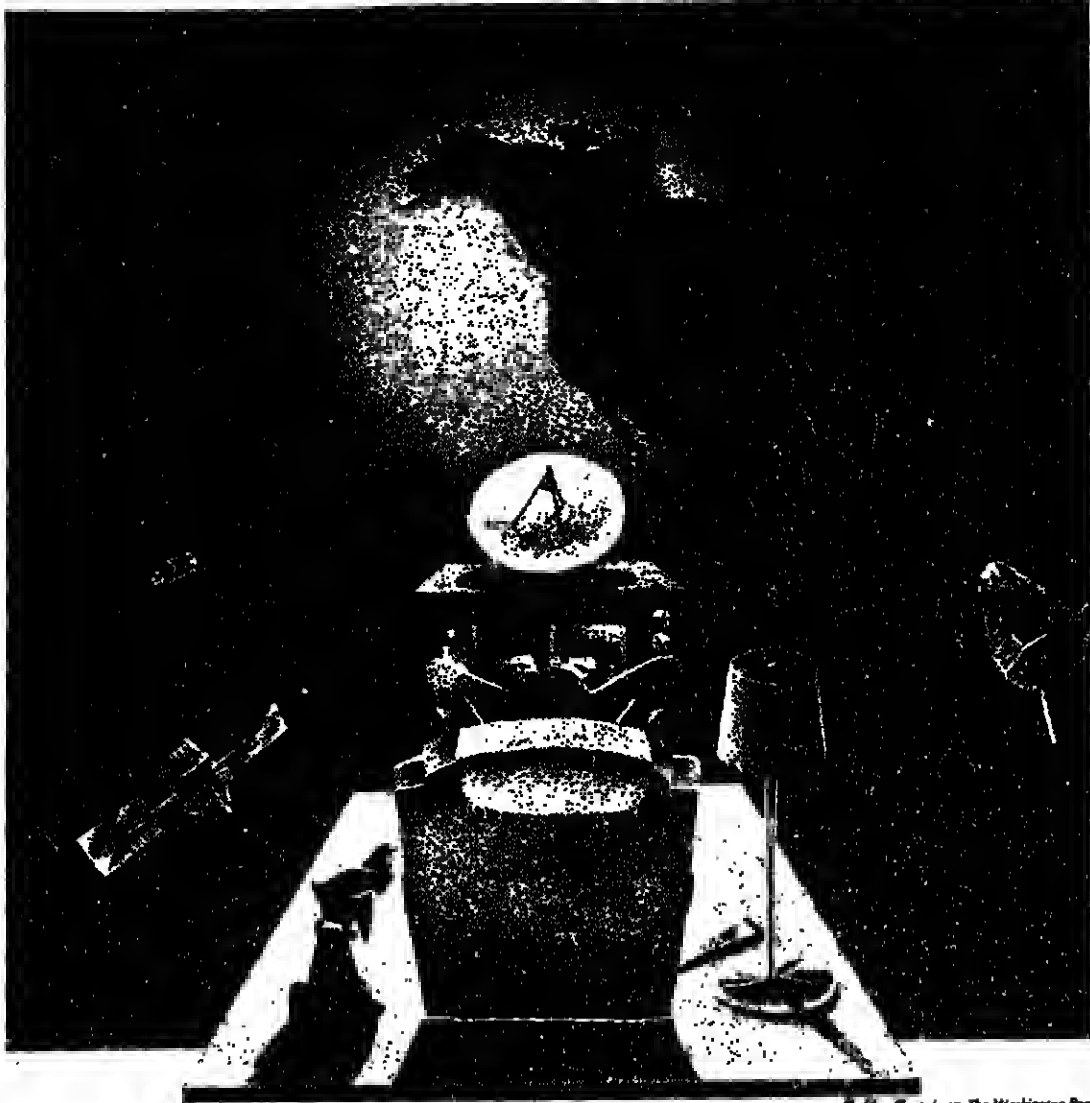
Schermering, president of Satellite TV Technology, a company "dedicated to the promotion of home satellite receivers," pulled in the Soviet morning programming with a concave dish connected to his home television. Until recently the idea of hooking up a satellite receiver, or "earth station," for personal use had been, if not wholly fantastic, at least fantastically expensive. Neiman-Marcus featured a Comsat earth station for \$36,000 in its 1979 catalog. But the price is dropping and the idea is catching on.

Larry Holmes has one. So do Rich Little, Barry Goldwater, Randolph Hearst Jr. and the offices of the U.S. House of Representatives. Corporations such as Avon and Ford, and Eskimos from Newfoundland to Greenland all use satellite receivers for electronically coordinated meetings, or teleconferences.

Ted Turner gave Daniel Schorr an earth station for his back yard two years ago. "I may have been the first person in the Washington area to have one," said Schorr, senior Washington correspondent for the Turner-owned Cable News Network. "Turner asked me how my kids were going to be able to see me on television since there isn't any cable in Washington. So he gave me the dish. It was a gift."

If you don't happen to have a boss as generous as Ted Turner, you want to own the latest in video chic, a satellite dish is still a considerable investment. "If you want to spend around \$12,000 you can get a unit with all the bells and whistles," said Schermering. "But you can get a perfectly adequate system for around \$3,000 to \$5,000. You can also buy a kit for \$2,000 and build one yourself."

An earth station has three components: a satellite dish, a low-noise amplifier (LNA) and a receiver. The LNA is generally 10 to 12 feet (about three and a half meters) in diameter. It must be set on a sturdy foundation, generally concrete, and must not be blocked by



Sheldon Greenberg, The Washington Post

overhanging roofs or trees. Since the signal transmitted from satellites can be weak or distorted, the LNA is necessary to amplify the signal and improve reception. The receiver looks like the channel tuner on an ordinary television set and basically does the same thing — except the satellite can pull in 50 to 60 channels, with more to come in the future.

One popular misconception is that with a satellite dish a viewer can pull in just about any signal from any satellite. That isn't true. While the heavens grow more crowded with satellites every day, only a few are designed for television transmissions. The range of a satellite is called its "footprint," and an earth station owner can sit down to broadcasts of British oews or French theater only if that show has first been beamed to a European satellite and then to one of the satellites that has the appropriate "footprint." When the earth station is initially installed, it is aimed toward one of the main satellites;

in order to redirect the angle of the satellite dish, it must be adjusted by hand or by a system attached to the television.

Without breaking the law, an earth station owner can listen in on most cable stations free of charge. Schermering claims that, whenever anyone tries to pay cable TV companies for listening in, the checks are mailed back. Not that the cable companies are happy with the situation; some, like Home Box Office, have announced multimillion-dollar plans to scramble their signals.

Many in the satellite industry say that the new technology is designed above all for people in remote areas of the United States, where reception is poor or nonexistent.

"There are 3 million homes out there that can't get more than a couple of stations and a lot who get just about nothing," said Schermering. "I just had a forest ranger out in Idaho tell me that there's more snow on his TV than there is on the ground in January."

While large earth stations require a sizable bank account and suitable clearance — making such technology impossible for many city dwellers — it is possible to buy a dish that is only two to three feet in diameter, about a quarter to a tenth the price of its big brother and, quite possibly, the real comer in satellite technology.

The Federal Communications Commission recently confirmed the legality of still-to-be-built direct broadcast satellites (DBS), issuing rules for broadcasting directly to home sets. The decision could deeply affect the television industry, since DBS owners would be able to bypass cable subscription companies and have more alternatives to the usual network offerings. The FCC also ruled that the new broadcasters will not be required to include community service programming. While the big earth stations are still state-of-the-art and more powerful, the more affordable small dishes may become a common sight on rooftops and in back yards.

Nightmares: A Normal Part of Growing Up

By Andree Brooks

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For years professionals in pediatrics have wrestled with the problem of childhood nightmares, trying to help both parents and children handle what can be a very troubling occurrence for both.

Experts identify two kinds of bad dreams that young children experience: the nightmare, which is quite common, and night terror, which affects about 3 percent of all children.

While these disturbances occur in roughly the same age group, under age 7, they are not similar. The nightmare typically occurs during rapid eye movement or dream-phase sleep, while night terror, which affects mostly boys, generally occurs during "slow wave" sleep. While night terror usually isn't remembered the next morning, nightmares tend to

be memorable and frightening. Night terror is a less serious as well as less common problem.

Edward R. Christophersen, professor of pediatrics at the University of Kansas Medical Center, said nightmares are a normal part of a child's development. "It's hard to find a child who has not experienced nightmares at some time or another," he said. Thus they should not automatically be seen as a sign of a serious problem, especially if the child is under 6, when most nightmares occur.

Threatening Experience

Early childhood nightmares are now recognized as a natural response to a threatening experience in a child's life, said Dr. John E. Mack, professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School and co-author of a number of recent papers on childhood dreams. Mack and other experts say that nightmares often follow such traumas as surgery, a hospital

stay, a fight, a death, divorce, a serious illness or a move.

According to Dr. Carolyn Schroeder, a pediatric psychologist with the Child Development Institute of the University of North Carolina, the basic themes of such dreams have changed little over the centuries, even though the dreamer may now be chased by an extraterrestrial rather than, say, a mythological creature. Nightmares invariably include an object from the real or fantasy world of the child that seems to threaten his or her existence.

Because a young child has difficulty differentiating between reality and fantasy, over-the-top television shows or movies are considered possible catalysts. "I clearly remember a very definite correlation between the arrival of 'Star Wars' and a rise in the number of reports of children having nightmares," Schroeder said.

Study Raises New Hope for Averting Senility

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A surprisingly large number of elderly patients in nursing homes suffer from mental dementia that is potentially reversible, according to a team of brain specialists.

But without proper diagnosis and treatment, such patients are doomed to finish their lives in institutions, the doctors said in a report in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

Altogether, about 25 percent of the seemingly senile or demented patients whom the specialists studied in detail had severe but potentially curable behavioral problems.

'A Great Surprise'

"It was a great surprise to us," said Dr. Thomas D. Sabin of Boston University, one of the authors of the report. "We thought the number of potentially reversible dementias would be much lower than that."

The patients' problems included mental confusion, loss of memory, urinary incontinence and stumbling. In some cases the problems stemmed from toxic reactions to drugs given to keep the patients quiet, or even medications for heart conditions and other oomental illnesses. In other patients the problems were caused by blood clots inside the skull, called subdural hematomas, or other brain problems that could be treated by surgery.

National Scope

Dr. Vernon H. Mark of Harvard Medical School, another of the specialists, said that all the patients studied were in nine nursing homes and hospitals for the chronically ill in the Boston area but that the problem was clearly of a

national scope and was probably worse in some areas than in the Northeast, where medical care is relatively good. He said this view came from talking to doctors in other states and from experience with other nursing homes.

"We actually went through the best," Mark said of the homes studied.

'Depressing Statistic'

Statistics show more than that a million Americans live in nursing homes or equivalent institutions. Most are over age 65.

"A more depressing statistic is that elderly patients institutionalized for longer than six months have little chance of being discharged," the report said, "unless it is for transfer to a hospital for the care of an acute illness."

Sabin said that most elderly patients who have been in such institutions more than three months were likely to have symptoms of dementia.

There are several important lessons from the study, the specialists said. The first is that doctors should use extreme care in diagnosing the elderly and remember that dementia and senility are often reflections of disease, not simply inevitable results of aging. Diagnosing dementia is difficult, even for specialists, they said.

Bad Reactions

Another lesson for elderly people as well as their doctors is the need for great caution in the use of medicines. The aging brain becomes increasingly susceptible to bad reactions to tranquilizing, or anesthetic, drugs, as well as to a wide range of other potent medications used by the elderly, Mark said.

"The susceptibility of the brain

in the elderly patients to not only anesthetic drugs but also chemical agents used in the treatment of many common medical conditions must be emphasized, and the importance of adequate nutrition and hydration should not be overlooked," the report said.

In patients whose original diagnoses were conditions such as heart disease, diabetes or leg ulcers, the research team found dementia to be as common and severe as in patients diagnosed as having senility, schizophrenia or other mental disorders.

The doctors were alerted to the problem by patients who had been referred to Boston City Hospital. One typical case history was that

of a patient who became delirious after surgery for a hip fracture. So that she would not disturb other patients, she was given haloperidol, a powerful tranquilizer, and thereafter developed the symptoms of dementia. Presumably, the dementia would have continued if the medication had not been halted, the specialists said.

"They noted that symptoms of dementia can also be brought on in the elderly by severe depression caused by such nonmedical problems as loss of family ties, anxiety over lack of money and loss of physical independence."

The specialists studied 136 patients and did detailed neurological reports on 111.

Coffee Fans Spurn Cancer Tie

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Many coffee drinkers have heard about a medical study that links their morning brew with cancer of the pancreas, but a survey says their reaction was generally the same: They ignored it.

The study, made public in March, 1981, said people who drink a cup or two of coffee a day are nearly twice as likely to develop this form of cancer as people who don't drink coffee. The Harvard researchers who did the work cautioned that their discovery should be verified by other studies.

The report received wide publicity. Four months later, researchers from the University of New Mexico Medical Center conducted a telephone survey to find out what effect it had had on people's coffee drinking habits.

They interviewed 566 persons and found that 70 percent were coffee drinkers. Only one person contacted had cut down on coffee consumption specifically because of the study's findings, although 58 percent of the people said they knew about the coffee study.

"Regardless of the intent of the authors and media, the association of coffee drinking with cancer of the pancreas was presented to the public in a fashion that might have affected behavior," the New Mexico researchers noted. Yet, they added, "The data from our survey clearly indicated that this information had little long-term effect."

The survey directed by Dr. Jonathan M. Samet was published in the New England Journal of Medicine, which also carried the results of the original coffee study.

2 Republicans Deplore Sea Treaty's Rejection

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is making a serious mistake in refusing to sign the 1930-nation treaty on the Law of the Sea, according to testimony by two former negotiators who are Republicans.

Elliott L. Richardson, former U.S. ambassador to the Law of the Sea Conference and now chairman of the State Department's public advisory committee on the issue, said the administration's decision had been influenced by "ideologi-

cal pressures." He warned that the United States could end up with an alternative treaty that is "less satisfactory."

Mr. Richardson was one of five witnesses called to testify Tuesday before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee on President Reagan's July 9 decision not to sign the treaty. Mr. Reagan said at the time that the treaty's limit on future seabed mining "does not meet United States objectives."

But the administration's belief that "mini-treaties of the sea" can be substituted for the comprehensive accord "does not appear to be politically viable," testified Leigh S. Ratiner, former deputy chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference.

"The world intends to go forward with the Law of the Sea treaty without us," he said. "I am convinced, even as a conservative who finds the deep seabed provisions ideologically offensive, that we have much more to lose by staying outside this treaty than by joining it."

Administration spokesmen testifying before the committee defended the treaty's rejection. "The United States could not go along with a treaty that so clearly thwarted many important U.S. ocean interests," said Theodore G. Kronmiller, deputy assistant secretary of state for oceans and fisheries.

Mr. Kronmiller said that the negotiations on seabed mining represented "a major failure of international diplomacy" because the "concerns of major countries were not taken into account."

But Mr. Richardson replied that although the treaty is "far from perfect," the seabed proposal is "not unworkable."

"We cannot long afford to isolate ourselves from multilateral arrangements vitally important to this nation's oceanic interests," he said.



The crew for the next flight of the space shuttle Columbia met with journalists Tuesday at Johnson Space Center in Houston.

From left are Joseph P. Allen, William B. Lenoir, co-pilot Robert F. Overmeyer and mission commander Vance D. Brand.

Space Shuttle to Carry 4 Men, 2 Giant Satellites

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The next flight of the space shuttle Columbia will carry two giant communications satellites into orbit and the most astronauts ever to be launched in one spacecraft at the same time.

The satellites to be carried aloft in Columbia's cargo bay Nov. 11 will be 10 feet (three meters) tall and five feet wide and weigh 3,000 pounds (about 2,300 kilograms) each.

One belongs to Satellite Business Systems and will be deployed from the shuttle over the Pacific Ocean between Hawaii and Chile, then boosted into a higher orbit. The other is owned by Telesat Canada Ltd. and will be deployed in the same place the day after the first satellite.

"It is a four-man operation to launch those satellites," Robert F. Overmeyer, the U.S. Marine Corps colonel who will co-pilot the next shuttle flight, said Tuesday at the Johnson Space Center in Houston. "We'll be launching them when

we're out of radio communications with the Earth, and we'll need all four people aboard to handle it."

Col. Overmeyer will be co-pilot for Vance D. Brand, a veteran astronaut who will command the four-day mission and who flew on the Apollo-Soyuz flight in 1975. Like Col. Overmeyer, the other two crew members, Joseph P. Allen and William B. Lenoir, will be making their first space flight. Both are physicists with doctoral degrees.

To handle four astronauts, the shuttle's two ejection seats will be

removed and replaced with three cockpit seats that cannot be used as ejection seats.

The fourth crew member will ride in a new seat to be installed in the mid-deck of Columbia's cabin, just outside the airlock that Mr. Allen and Mr. Lenoir may use to enter the cargo bay for the first shuttle space walk.

None of the astronauts seemed bothered by the fact that they will be the first to fly the shuttle without the possibility of being ejected if the craft is damaged during liftoff.

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Herald Tribune

BUSINESS / FINANCE

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1982

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Total Agrees to Sell Canadian Assets

CALGARY, Alberta — Total Petroleum North America Ltd. said it has agreed to sell a 75-percent interest in its Canadian oil and natural gas producing properties to a partnership composed of a Total subsidiary, Newport Petroleum Ltd., and Stanford Resources Ltd.

Under the agreement, Total would receive 166 million Canadian dollars (\$132 million), and the partnership would agree to spend 125 million dollars exploring land in which Total has or will have an interest. Total said the partnership would be entitled to a 75-percent interest in Total's unexplored Canadian properties. The agreement is subject to receipt of satisfactory tax and other rulings.

Total said Newport and Stanford are Canadian companies entitled to maximum incentive payments under the Canadian energy program. Total is 52-percent owned by Cie. Francaise des Petroles of France.

Mobil Ends Offer to Sell Libya Unit

NEW YORK — Mobil Corp. has withdrawn an offer to dispose of its oil interests in Libya, but a spokesman declined to say whether Mobil had changed its mind about leaving the country.

The spokesman said here Tuesday that the company is continuing to negotiate with Libya.

Mobil, one of the original developers of Libya's oil fields, disclosed in June that it planned to withdraw from oil production and exploration in the country on July 13, even though it had not been able to obtain "acceptable terms" in negotiations with Libya. Those talks began last November, shortly after Exxon Corp. relinquished its Libyan interests.

Chemical Forms Brokerage Service

NEW YORK — Chemical Bank said Wednesday that it is forming an investment and brokerage service that will trade in stocks, bonds, money market instruments and government securities.

The unit, Chemical Investor Services, is to provide services through checking accounts. Although it is a first step toward one-stop investment services, the program differs from cash management accounts offered by Merrill Lynch and other brokers in that Chemical will only execute orders.

Trades in stocks and corporate bonds, margin loans and safe keeping services are to be carried out through the Pershing division of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. Chemical's treasury department will handle all other transactions, which will include "virtually every short-term money market instrument," though a separate satellite office.

Burrage Appeals in U.K. Dispute

LONDON — Burrage Machines Ltd., a subsidiary of Burrage Corp., is asking a British court of appeal to prevent the award of a computer contract by a British health authority to ICL PLC.

Earlier this month, a British court refused to grant a temporary injunction blocking the award of the £500,000 (\$865,000) contract, which Detroit-based Burrage says violates European Economic Community legislation. An EEC directive requires public bodies in member states to award contracts through open bidding and not to discriminate between companies on the ground of nationality.

IBM, Mitel Plan Switching Gear

KANATA, Ontario — Mitel Corp. said Wednesday that it has signed an agreement in principle with IBM Corp. for developing a new IBM family of line switching systems.

The Canadian company said the effort will blend its experience with private telephone systems with the information processing and European telephone experience of IBM.

North Sea Drilling Plans Expected

LONDON — Oil companies are expected to submit soon final development plans for two new North Sea oil fields, and rapid government approval is expected, industry sources said Wednesday.

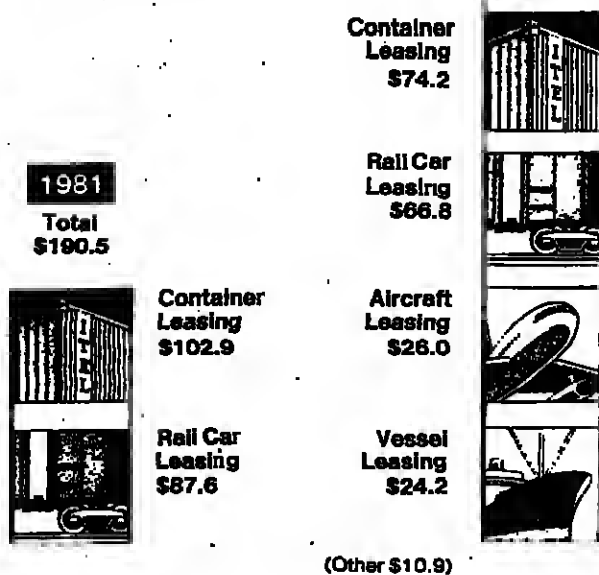
They said plans by Total Marine and Societe Nationale Elf-Aquitaine of France to develop the Northway oil and gas field at a cost of around £1 billion (\$1.7 billion) are expected to be submitted to the Energy Department within a few weeks. British National Oil Corp. and the British subsidiaries of Royal Dutch/Shell and Exxon Corp. have nearly completed their plans to spend almost £1 billion to develop the Clyde field, the sources said.

Compiled from Agency Dispatches.

The New Shape of Itel

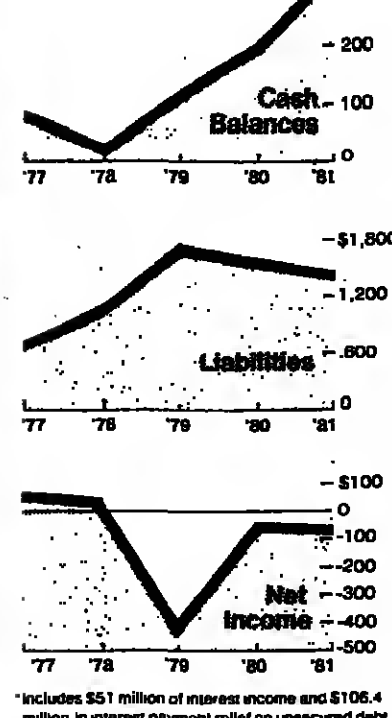
A Stripped Down Version of Its Former Self

Major businesses, sales in millions of dollars



With Clear Signs of Financial Improvement

Figures in millions of dollars



Itel Runs Into Slump as It Limpers Out of Bankruptcy Proceedings

By Thomas J. Luck

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On an otherwise bright October day in 1980, the headquarters suite of Itel Corp., high above San Francisco's imposing skyline, had taken on the atmosphere of a wake. James H. Maloon, who had become chairman of the equipment-leasing corporation six months earlier, set the tone at a news conference about the company's 1979 loss of \$433.3 million.

"This is one of the great tragedies of the American corporate experience," he said.

What followed three months later, when Itel filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, seemed to justify Mr. Maloon's assessment. It was one of the largest bankruptcy proceedings on record.

Now, after 18 months, the company has made considerable progress toward recovery. Itel executives say the company could emerge from court protection by year-end.

"They've clearly laid the groundwork to get out of bankruptcy, and they've done impressive work," said Sanford Rich, an analyst for First Investors Management Co., a New York firm that manages high-yield bonds and mutual funds and which holds about \$3 million of bonds in a European subsidiary of Itel.

The company, having disposed of its businesses in computer sales and leasing and other equipment-leasing ventures, now leases railroad freight cars and cargo shipping containers. It has struck agreements with creditors who hold \$1.2 billion in debt. Most of the

company's shares are to be turned over to the creditors.

The company's remaining businesses, meanwhile, are being pummeled by the recession. Its equipment — including 18,500 boxcars and several thousand piggyback containers for road and rail shipping — is leased to automobile and paper manufacturers and to other clients in industries hit hard by the weak economy.

In 1981, the company said that use of its boxcars fell to 48 percent from 59 percent in 1980 and 91 percent in 1979. In this year's first quarter, the most recent period for which figures are available, Itel said its net income was \$6 million, compared with a loss of \$600,000 a year earlier. But the company added that it would have had a loss if it had been paying interest on its debt. (Under bankruptcy protection, companies are not required to pay interest.)

Itel's revenue in the first quarter fell 8 percent to \$43.6 million.

Mr. Maloon, who had been vice president for finance at Pan American World Airways before joining Itel in 1980, resigned on June 17, citing "philosophical differences" with some of the company's board members.

The man who has inherited Itel's challenges is Herbert Kunzel, a board member who was elected to replace Mr. Maloon as chairman. In an interview, he stressed that his company's emergence from court protection this year "is by no means certain" and said

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

U.S. GNP Gained 1.7% During Second Quarter

Experts React With Caution

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The government reported Wednesday that real gross national product grew at an annual rate of 1.7 percent in the second quarter. While the performance was stronger than expected, analysts said it does not necessarily signal the end of the recession.

"Temporarily we've reached bottom," said Lawrence Chimerine, head of Chase Econometrics, an economic forecasting firm. "But whether the recession really has ended depends on the future. It's a very small increase, a small increase from a very depressed level. Some sectors of the economy are still declining."

Even Reagan administration officials reacted cautiously. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said recovery may come a few months later than the administration had predicted. At a press conference, he said real GNP in the current quarter probably will not rise at the 4-percent annual rate predicted by the White House earlier this year "unless we see a more rapid year in interest rates."

But, he said, GNP could rise at a 4-percent rate in the fourth quarter.

Murray Weidenbaum, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisors, called the GNP report the first sign of an expanding economy since mid-1981. "Clearly we have bottomed out of the recession, the economy has turned up," he told the Senate Banking Committee.

Optimism about the economy had diminished in recent days. Last week, the government reported that retail sales declined 1.5 percent in June. Industrial production slipped 0.7 percent during the month. Many analysts said those reports showed that recovery from the recession had not begun.

On Tuesday, the Commerce Department reported a 0.5-percent decline in June's personal consumption spending. But the same report revised upward the department's earlier reports of April and May spending, estimating increases of 0.7 percent and 1.5 percent rather than 0.3 percent and 1.3 percent.

Most private economists agree with the Reagan administration that at least some economic recovery is likely this summer, if for no other reason than the income tax



Malcolm Baldrige

cut that took effect July 1. However, some private economists say that even modest recovery is still in doubt.

For example, while U.S. officials have predicted that consumers will lead the nation out of recession, Mr. Yardeni cites the same spending figures as evidence "more consistent with the view that the recession is not over and that consumers won't lead the nation out of the recession as long as interest rates are high."

Wednesday's report also said inflation — as measured by the broad-based GNP "price deflator" — rose at a 5.3 percent annual rate in the second quarter after rising at an annual rate of 4.3 percent in the first quarter. The first quarter rate had been reported earlier at 3.8 percent.

One-Word Forecast

Private economists had predicted that the latest GNP figure would be slightly negative or slightly positive. E.F. Hutton Group's Edward Yardeni gave his forecast in one word: "Flat."

Contributing to the rise in real GNP — the total value of U.S. output of goods and services, adjusted for inflation — were an increase in personal consumption spending and a slowing in inventory reductions. Personal spending rose at a real annual rate of 3.2 percent, up from 2.7 percent in the first quarter.

GNP fell at an annual rate of 5.3 percent in 1981's fourth quarter and 5.1 percent in the first quarter of 1982, the latest report said.

NYSE Prices Close Mixed

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Wednesday in very heavy trading as selling pressure near the close forced the market to give up most of the gains it achieved earlier in the day.

The Dow Jones industrial average had risen more than seven points by early afternoon but then changed direction and finished with a drop of 1.24 at 832.19. Advances continued in lead declines by an 8-to-6 margin, and volume swelled to 66.8 million shares from the 61.1 million traded Tuesday.

Analysts said the market is caught in the cross currents of declining interest rates and a weak economy.

The second quarter gross national product rose 1.7 percent. The price rose to a five-month high of \$365.75 an ounce. Page 9

but first and fourth quarter GNP figures were revised to show greater drops than originally reported.

Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co. said he still believes stock prices are in a summer rally. He said the market recently has absorbed some heavy selling pressure very well.

"The Dow Jones average has been in the 820 to 840 range for six days with hefty volume each day and has managed to hold its ground," Mr. Pado said.

But he added that some of the technical factors in the market indicate that the rally does not have tremendous power behind it. He noted that the Dow Jones transportation average is in a pullback phase and that it is often of precursor to other market indices. The transportation average fell 2.18 Wednesday to 316.32.

On the NYSE floor, IBM was the volume leader, as it has been for much of the past week, but it dropped 1/4 to 67 1/2. Other computer stocks also weakened, including Digital Equipment, off 2 1/2 to 68. Computervision 1 1/4 to 24 1/2, NCR 1 1/4 to 51 1/2, and Honeywell 1/4 to 67 1/2.

Crane Research was an exception, gaining 1 1/4 to 25 1/2 after reporting a slight gain in second-quarter earnings.

Poor earnings reports knocked down Northwest Industries by 2 1/4 to 47 1/2, Kollmorgen 1 1/2 to 17 and American Airlines 1/2 to 16.

McNamara Suggests the Creation Of a Central Bank for the World

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BALTIMORE — Former World Bank President Robert S. McNamara has suggested the creation of a central bank to act as a lender of last resort and an insurer of banks that make risky loans to developing countries.

Mr. McNamara, on Tuesday told the 1,600 delegates to a world conference of the Society for International Development, that such a central bank would support the world banking system and encourage loans to developing nations.

Because of the debt load of some Third World and Eastern European countries, raising the threat of default in some Latin American, African and Eastern nations, private banks have been wary of lending money.

The international banking system also has been strained by the failure of the Penn Square Bank and Drysdale Government Securities in the United States, by the difficulties of Italy's Banco Ambrosiano, and requests by Poland and Romania for debt rescheduling.

There are also worries that the massive debts run up by Eastern Europe, Latin American and Third World countries have increased the exposure of some banks in the United States, Western Europe and Japan to dangerous levels.

Mr. McNamara, chairman of the Overseas Development Council in Washington, did not spell out how such a bank might be organized, but in a telephone interview before his address, he said it could take the form of an expanded version of the International Monetary Fund or an entirely new organization.

He also voiced concern about the health of the global economic system, which he said is being endangered by a series of experiments in government financial management.

Mr. McNamara, who headed the World Bank for 13 years, made no specific mention of President Reagan's economic program, but he said, "The interdependent world system continues to be eroded by contradictory fiscal and monetary policies."

Mr. McNamara, a critic of U.S. aid cuts for development agencies, said the world system was "in danger of being unraveled by a series of experiments in aid cutting, fiscal management, mercantilism, a drastic reallocation of functions between public and private sectors and much else."

He said that unless these experiments ended and rising trade protectionism was stopped, the "present worldwide stagnation could continue indefinitely with short upturns frustrated by self-serving downturns."

Mr. McNamara said that even if worldwide stagnation were avoided, there would be massive economic problems in the next decade, particularly in Asia and Africa.

Ambrosiano to Meet Creditors

MILAN (Reuters) — The state-appointed commissioners that have been running Banco Ambrosiano since the disappearance and death of Roberto Calvi have invited creditors to a meeting in London July 29, a bank spokesman said Wednesday.

The Milan-based Banco Ambrosiano, Italy's largest private bank,

owes \$1.4 billion while its Luxembourg subsidiary owes a further \$300 million to foreign banks. A number of creditors will meet in Luxembourg July 28. So far the Bank of Italy has declined to comment on reports of increasing pressure from other central banks that it comply with the Basel Concordat and accept responsibility for the liquidity of Banco Ambrosiano Holding in Luxembourg.

Luxembourg Banking Commissioner Pierre Jaans said Tuesday that parties to the concordat will have to discuss its adequacy because of the Banco Ambrosiano Holding affair.



Robert S. McNamara

EEC Seeks Approval To Curb U.S. Exports

The Associated Press

GENEVA — The European Economic Community, charging it has lost more than \$2 billion in trade since 1972 due to unfair U.S. tax laws, Wednesday asked for international authorization to retaliate by raising tariffs on U.S. imports.

The Governing Council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, under which international tariff levels are set, withheld a decision on the EEC request. It opted instead to resume discussion of the dispute at the next council meeting in October.

Briefing reporters on the private council meeting, GATT spokesman John Croome quoted EEC trade delegate Roderick Abbott as saying the sum represented trade losses suffered up to last year by EEC companies through Washington's Domestic International Sales Corporation program. DISC was launched in 1972 to boost U.S. exports through a partial tax deferral.

Mr. Croome said David MacDonald, the U.S. deputy trade negotiator, insisted that DISC did

not contravene agreements accepted by the 87 countries subscribing to GATT. Mr. MacDonald was quoted as saying that DISC only gave American exporters tax advantages similar to those enjoyed by Western European companies.

Since its creation, DISC has been a frequent target of criticism by the European Community, which previously has asked for its abolition or substantial changes to modify what it claims is, in effect, an unfair subsidy for U.S. exports. Mr. Abbott said Wednesday that he indicated that the EEC was prepared to withdraw its request to be freed from GATT-set tariff concessions on U.S. goods if Washington obliged its earlier request.

The GATT council had closed the issue last December. But the EEC, stung by Reagan administration moves to curb imports of European steel and to ban European companies from using U.S. technology for the Soviet-West Europe pipeline, resumed its attacks this spring, asking the panel to endorse its view that DISC is illegal.

Losses Bring Shake-up of Management at Chase

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Chase Manhattan Corp. has asked two senior executives to resign and accepted the resignations of seven lower-ranking officers as a result of losses on transactions with Penn Square Bank and Drysdale Government Securities Inc.

As part of the reorganization, disclosed Tuesday, William R. Hinchman Jr., a 49-year-old executive vice president, was asked to resign. Mr. Hinchman, who moved last fall to the nationwide positioning group, a research operation that seeks opportunities for expansion, previously had been in charge of the institutional banking division, which dealt with both Drysdale and Penn Square.

Wayne G. Hansen, 51, a senior vice president, was also asked to resign. Mr. Hansen was head of correspondent banking within the institutional banking group.

Richard J. Higginson, 40, an executive vice president who had headed the institutional banking, trade and export finance and secured-lending departments, was demoted and assigned to the nationwide positioning group. Mr. Higginson, who had been described as a "rising star" within the bank, was one of Chase's 10 highest-ranking officers.

The resignations of three lower-ranking officers were previously reported. Two of them were Richard Pinney, 40, a vice president in the correspondent banking division, and Margaret Sipperly, 27, a vice president who reported to Mr. Pinney. Both were involved in Chase's relations with Penn Square. Their resignations were tendered last week and accepted by the bank Tuesday.

Earlier, Peter J. Demmer, who was directly involved with the securities firm, offered his resignation, which was formally accepted Tuesday. Four lower-ranking officers also resigned, but their identities could not be learned.

"It's a positive sign that management took firm, decisive action in dealing with the problem," said George Salem, a bank stock analyst for Bache Halsey Stuart & Co. In the Drysdale case, which be-

Continental Illinois Reports Deficit

United Press International

CHICAGO — Continental Illinois Corp. reported Wednesday a \$61-million second quarter operating loss reflecting its involvement in loans with Penn Square Bank.

Continental's loss compared with earnings before securities transactions of \$38.1 million, or \$1.47 a share, in the second quarter of 1981. Roger E. Anderson, chairman and chief executive officer, estimated that Continental would have reported quarterly earnings before securities transactions of \$51.2 million had it not been for the failure of the Oklahoma bank.

Income before security transactions for the first half was \$10.8 million, or 27 cents a share, down from \$120.1 million, or 90 cents a share, a year earlier.

Continental said net credit losses in the second quarter came in \$82.2 million, of which \$45.1 million related to Penn Square. The bank's total nonperforming credits, those on which it receives reduced or no interest, amounted to \$1.3 billion, or 3.7 percent of its loan portfolio.

"In addition to the massive and continuing examination of our loan participations with the Penn Square Bank, we also have reviewed other elements of our loan portfolio," Mr. Anderson said. "As a result, we believe that the Penn Square loan participations represent a unique problem."

Chase public in May, Chase had acted as a middleman in the trading of government securities between securities firms. It channeled about \$4 billion of such securities to Drysdale, whose own funds amounted in only about \$5 million.

Drysdale apparently used the borrowed securities to speculate unsuccessfully in the money market. As a result, it was unable to meet about \$285 million in interest payments owed to the owners of the securities.

Chase agreed to make the payments, although it contends that it is unclear whether it or the lenders of the securities should sustain the loss.

In the Penn Square case, Chase bought about \$212 million in loans generated by the Oklahoma bank, which had assets of about \$500 million. Most of these loans were to small oil and gas producers and

regarding its losses from its relations with Drysdale and Penn Square.

Losses related to Drysdale amounted to \$285 million before taxes and \$117 million after taxes, the bank said. The Penn Square loss amounted to \$45 million before taxes, but Chase said that its investigation was continuing and that the figure was preliminary.

Fed Loans to Penn Square

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker said Wednesday that Penn Square Bank borrowed about \$26 million from the Fed's discount window in the two days before it failed.

Mr. Volcker told the House Banking Committee that the loans were fully secured and added, "We will certainly be repaid in full." He said Penn Square borrowed \$20 million two days before it failed and just under \$6 million the following day.

Mr. Volcker refused to answer a question about how much Abilene National Bank of Texas has borrowed recently from the discount window.



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CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 21, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.R.	Y.F.	S.F.	S.P.	D.M.
Australia	2.245	4.26	118.5	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Belgium	2.245	4.26	118.5	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Canada	1.246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	1.246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	1.246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	1.246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	1.246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	1.246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	1.246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	1.246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	1.246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	1.246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.K.	1.246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statistics Index

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Markets Closed

Banks and markets were closed in Belgium Wednesday for a national holiday.

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5 Boeing 727 - 2 Boeing 707 - all Executive

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Market Summary, July 21

Dow Jones Averages

	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
30 Stocks	2517.75	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
Industrials	1524.50	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
Utilities	121.75	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
Transport	150.00	149.50	150.00	149.50	-0.50

Market Diaries

NYSE AMEX

	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
NYSE	2517.75	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
AMEX	1524.50	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
NYSE	2517.75	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
AMEX	1524.50	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50

NYSE Most Actives

	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	127.50	127.00	127.25	127.00	-0.25
AT&T	47.50	47.00	47.25	47.00	-0.25
GE	34.50	34.00	34.25	34.00	-0.25
Westinghouse	24.50	24.00	24.25	24.00	-0.25
Boeing	19.50	19.00	19.25	19.00	-0.25
General Electric	18.50	18.00	18.25	18.00	-0.25
Rockwell International	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00	-0.25
Boeing	16.50	16.00	16.25	16.00	-0.25
Boeing	15.50	15.00	15.25	15.00	-0.25
Boeing	14.50	14.00	14.25	14.00	-0.25

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
30 Stocks	2517.75	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
Industrials	1524.50	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
Utilities	121.75	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
Transport	150.00	149.50	150.00	149.50	-0.50

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
30 Bonds	121.75	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
Govt	121.75	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
Corp	121.75	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
Muni	121.75	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25

Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75
121.75	121.25					121.50	121.25	121.50	121.25	-0.25
1524.50	1520.00					1522.00	1520.00	1522.00	1520.00	-2.50
2517.75	2512.25					2515.00	2512.25	2515.00	2512.25	-2.75

Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

8½%	8½%	8½% + ¼	209%	13½%	Mega	2.1x	11.5	8	1	14	14	14	2	¾	SterlE
4%	4%	4%	15%	11½%	Allgood				43	¾	7-15	4	¼	1%	SterExt
3½%	3%	3%	11-16	7-14	Marmda				32	¾	35	4 +	¾	24%	SanCity
	Y	14 - 3%	14-16	3%	MorkPd	.08x	1.5	3	32	¾	10%	10%	¾	5%	Ir.

18 1/2	9 1/2	Alurhin	54	8 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
7 1/2	5 1/2	Mosind	10e	1.8 43	12	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	24 1/2

[illegible]

12%	11%	12	+ 1%	12%	7%	UNIONPA	—	PQ	12%	11%	11%	—	14	8%	Unicorp
35%	34%	28	+ 6%	11%	9%	POEPdA	1.50	14	30	10%	15%	10%	11%	6%	Unimix
24%	24%	24%	—	8%	7%	PGEPdD	1.95	12	9	8%	8%	8%	18%	2%	UAIrPd

[illegible]

394	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	1
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59%	59%	59%	14%	14%	PGEDIR	2.37	12.	17	16	15%	15%	
39%	39%	39%	14%	14%	PGEDIR	2.00	12.	28	13%	12%	13% +	1%
4%	4%	4%	14%	13%	PGEDIR	2	15.	10	13%	13	13	1%
14%	14%	14%	14%	13%	PGEDIR	2	15.	10	13%	13	13	1%

15%	13%	11%	PGE ₂ DM	13%	13%	13%	12%	13%	13%	13%
16%	12%	12%	PGE ₂ IL	2.25	12%	12%	14%	14%	14%	14%
16%	12%	12%	PGE ₂ WK	2.04	15%	30	13%	13%	13%	13%
16%	14%	14%	PGE ₂ IL	2.37	15%	7	15%	14%	14%	14%

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	24																																																																													
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"And I did. Just two days after my ad appeared." That's an actual quote from someone who recently offered an apartment for lease in the classified columns of the Herald Tribune. We receive testimonials like that all the time.

Perhaps because Herald Tribune readers are responsible and responsive people. Better off than most, better placed, better paid. And so in a better position to buy the things they see advertised in their favorite newspaper.

So if you want to rent an apartment... or sell a car... or hire a secretary... give us a try.

You'll see

Herald Tribune ads work.

Just telephone 747 12 65 in Paris
or your local Herald Tribune representative

to place your ad.

Grains

Grain	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4

U.S. Futures Prices

Grain	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4

Food

Food	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4

Financial

Financial	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4

Stocks

Stocks	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4

Commodities

Commodities	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4

Livestock

Livestock	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4

Metals

Metals	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4

Market Guide

Market Guide	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4

Stocks

Stocks	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4

Commodity Indexes

Commodity Indexes	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4

Commodity Indexes

Commodity Indexes	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4

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Cash Prices

Cash Prices	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4

London Commodities

London Commodities	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.45 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	+1/4

Floating Rate Notes

Over-Mkt Cpn-Mkt.	Coupon	Yield	Bid	Asked
Phil Kuwait 57-83	15 1/4	8-26	99 1/2	100 1/4
Irish 57-84	15 1/4	9-30	100 1/4	100 3/4
Irish 57-84	15 1/4	1-6	100 1/4	100 3/4
Irish 57-84	15 1/4	10-15	98 1/2	99 1/4
Fin 82-85	15 1/2	10-22	100	—
Belmont 7-84	15 1/8	12-6	100 1/4	100 3/4
Intt France 69-83	16	8-4	100 1/4	100 1/2
Spain 74-86	15 11/16	10-5	96	97
de la Nación 83-85	15 11/16	11-26	97	98
de la Nación 7-86	15 11/16	10-5	96	97
de la Nación 6-87	15 11/16	10-25	94	95
Almas 67-84	15 11/16	12-7	97 1/2	98 1/2
Al Rano 74-87 1/2	16 1/16	10-28	99 1/2	100 1/4

SPORTS

Padres Snap Losing Streak With Triumph Over Phillies

By Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN DIEGO — John Montefusco and Luis DeLeon pitched a two-hitter, and Terry Kennedy homered as the San Diego Padres snapped a five-game losing streak Tuesday night with a 2-0 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies.

Montefusco (8-5) retired his first 15 batters. He allowed both hits before leaving in the seventh for a pinch hitter. DeLeon got his ninth strikeout.

Carlton (12-8), seeking his 275th major league victory, lost despite giving up only six hits. His eight

home runs by Guerrero, his 18th, and Mike Scioscia, his third.

Finals 3, Reds 1

In Cincinnati, John Candelaria and two relievers pitched a five-hitter as Pittsburgh extended the Reds' latest losing streak to five games, defeating Cincinnati, 3-1.

Cubs 5, Astros 3

In Chicago, Bobby Molinaro, batting .163, hit a bases-loaded pinch-hit double in the eighth inning to drive in three Chicago runs and beat Houston, 5-3.

Giants 5, Mets 1

In San Francisco, Reggie Smith hit a two-run single as San Francisco scored five times in the third to beat New York, 5-1. The Giants sent 10 batters to the plate that inning. Milt May and Chili Davis both singled in runs, and the fifth run scored when right-fielder Ellis Valentine dropped a fly ball.

Twins 5, Brewers 3

In the American League, at Minneapolis, Kent Hrbek drove in two runs before he was ejected from the game, leading Minnesota to a 5-3 victory over Milwaukee. Jack O'Connor (3-3) picked up the victory in a game that was halted by a bench-clearing melee in the sixth inning. Mike Caldwell (7-9) was the loser.

Mariners 6, Yankees 5

In New York, Bobby Brown's double and an error by right-fielder Ken Griffey broke a ninth-inning tie and gave Seattle a 6-5 victory over the Yankees, snapping their five-game winning streak.

Tigers 1, White Sox 0

In Detroit, Lou Whitaker had three hits and drove in the game's only run to back the four-hit pinning of right-hander Dan Pate as Detroit defeated Chicago, 1-0. The victory was the Tigers' first in their

last eight meetings with the White Sox and their first over LaMarr Hoyt (11-9).

Blue Jays 9, Royals 2

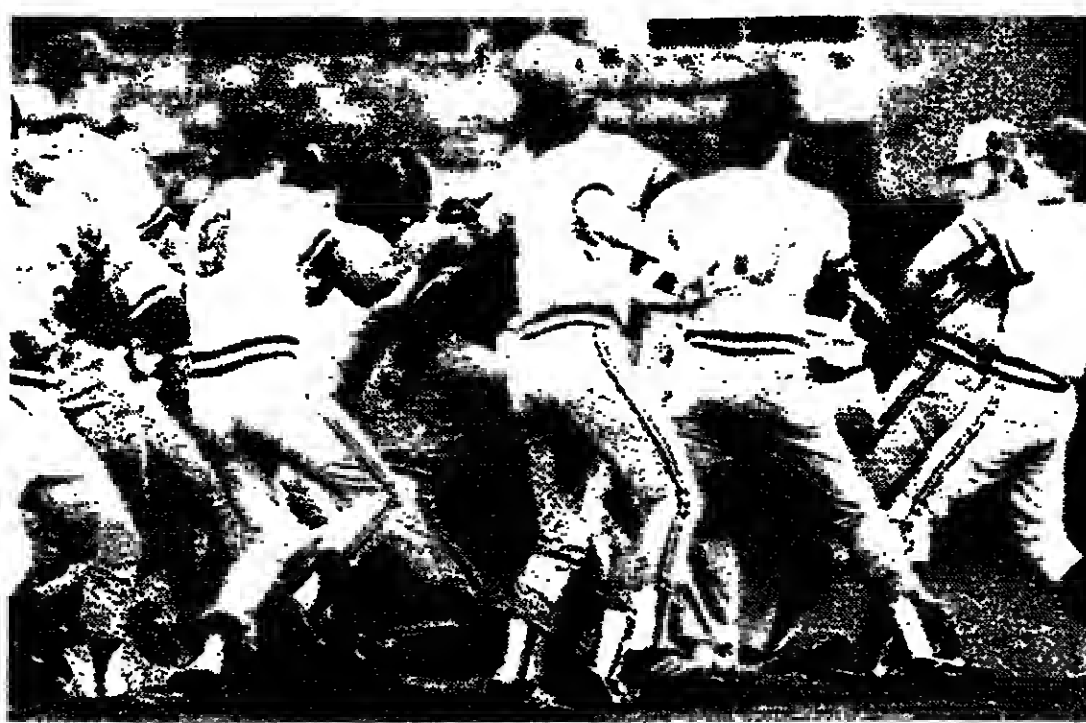
In Toronto, Alfredo Griffin's two-run single highlighted the Blue Jays' four-run fourth inning, and Dave Stieb continued his mastery over Kansas City with a seven-hitter and a 9-2 Toronto victory.

A's 6, Indians 4

In Cleveland, Mickey Klutts batted in two runs to help Oakland snap a six-game losing streak with a 6-4 victory over Cleveland.

Angels 7, Orioles 4

In Baltimore, Fred Lynn hit a homer and drove in three runs, and Rod Carew added three hits and two RBIs for the Angels as California beat Baltimore, 7-4.



A brawl erupted after Robin Yount of the Brewers took out Lenny Faedo, the Twins shortstop, to break up a double play attempt in the sixth inning of the Twins' 5-3 victory over the Brewers.

McNamara Fired As Reds' Manager; Nixon Takes Over

The Associated Press
CINCINNATI — John McNamara was fired Wednesday as manager of the Cincinnati Reds baseball team.

The club president, Dick Wagner, said that Russ Nixon, a Reds coach for seven years and a manager in the Reds farm system from 1970-75, would replace the 50-year-old McNamara, who had managed the Reds since Sparky Anderson was fired prior to the 1979 season.

"We have 70 games remaining in the season and our work is cut out for us," Wagner said. "Now it is time for our club to go ahead and play like it's capable of playing."

"A managerial change is never an easy move to make. The bottom line in this case is that I feel we are a better ballclub than our record of 34-58 indicates. I've talked with Russ and I feel he is the man for our job."

Nixon, 47, was a major league catcher for 13 years with the Boston Red Sox, Cleveland Indians and Minnesota Twins. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, a Cincinnati suburb, and lives with his family in nearby Williamsburg, Ohio.

During six years in the Reds farm system as manager at Sioux Falls, S.D., and Tampa, Fla., his teams won one championship and finished second three times. He has also managed in Mexico in the winter league.

Nixon said the move happened so quickly that he did not have time to think about it.

He said: "Within the next few hours, I might be able to get my feet back on the ground. In winter ball, I've done just about everything. I think I do deserve it."

Wagner said the decision to make the change was made in Wednesday morning. He talked to Nixon about a half-hour later, and told McNamara minutes after offering the job to Nixon.

"I've always maintained that a fellow, to manage in the majors today, needs several years in the minors," Wagner replied. "We have a strong organization and a good club and we will continue to push forward with a youth movement to build a ballclub that will play in the tradition of the Cincinnati Reds."

McNamara said last week that Wagner had begun advising him who to insert in the team lineups. McNamara said he had not been offered a new contract for next year. He did not attend the news conference.

"I want to thank John McNamara for his dedication and hard work," Wagner said. "He is a man's man and made every effort to do the job asked of him."

For Most, the Big Time Will Always Be a Dream

Loyal Baseball Fans in Quad Cities Keep Cheering Minor League Cubs

By Alice Noble
United Press International
DAVENPORT, Iowa — The smell of popcorn and hot dogs wafts through John O'Donnell Stadium. A girl in a fancy red jacket and short skirt unfolds metal chairs in the boxes.

It is summertime, minor-league baseball time, in the Quad Cities, where Davenport and Bettendorf in Iowa and Moline and Rock Island in Illinois cluster around the Mississippi River, and where players strive to make the big time and fans treat them as if they already had.

The crowd begins filling in. The organist butchers a few tunes. At 7 p.m., with enthusiasm, he launches into the Quad City Cubs' theme song.

In the dugout, George Enright, manager, his club riding in first place of the Midwest League's southern division, spits into a small sandbox at his side.

"I've heard it expressed that the main objective is developing talent, not necessarily winning," he says with careful thought. "My own belief is you have to win."

The Cubs, the parent club in Chicago, are in last place in their division. But Enright does not intend to let that affect the Class A affiliate in the Quad Cities.

He intends for the Quad City Cubs to stay in contention in the Midwest League. With 12 teams, the Midwest League is the largest of the minor league circuits. That puts a lot of pressure on these novice players.

Most are fresh out of high school. Some have had a few years of college. Each has a dream — making the big leagues. Few will. Less than 3 percent do.

"The percentages are definitely against you," Enright says. "But it's a dream every kid has always

had when he first started playing baseball — to make it to the major leagues."

At 28, Enright has been to the majors and back. He signed with the White Sox in 1972, played his way up through the minors, but the majors — for six weeks. He was traded for a minor league. He turned to coaching in 1980.

For many a player, he says, "the day comes when you're confronted by the manager or farm director, who tells you to go home and look into some other sort of occupation."

"It's like a cancer in the family," says Quency Hill, pitching coach, about the shock of it. "You know it's coming, but there's no way to prepare yourself for it."

Now, traveling around the Midwest League by bus every week is what gets to Enright.

"You're always on a two-lane highway that has more potholes than the moon," he says. "Trying to sleep is impossible. And you get to eat at all those good truck stops and get to pull into a motel at 2 a.m. only to find out the rooms aren't ready."

So when the Cubs come home from the Cornbelt metropolises they are always glad to be back. Back from such outposts as Burlington and Cedar Rapids in Iowa and Madison, Appleton, Beloit and Wausau in Wisconsin.

"This is it, right here," Enright says of the home park, where the red, yellow and blue paint is chipping off the seats and pigeons roost in the upper rafters. "It's got atmosphere. It's not your run-of-the-mill American Legion park."

One thing the Cubs have going for them is a small group of older women, the Quad City Mothers' Club. The women bake cakes for the players' birthdays. They have been known to pass along a \$5 check as reward for a home run.

No Need for Umpires or Linesmen In Frugal World of Satellite Tennis

By Neil Amdur
New York Times Service
HUNTINGTON STATION, N.Y. — There were no umpires or linesmen, unless requested. No scoreboards. Only one can of balls to start a match. One practice court. Husing only for seeded players. Buy your own lunch. Welcome in the wonderful world of professional tennis, son, satellite-style.

The exotic stops for the stars on the Grand Prix men's tour this week are Washington, Kitzbühel (Austria) and Hilversum (the Netherlands). But for Todd Wiskoen, a promising 18-year-old collegian from Indiana who is trying to build a name and game, and for Bruce Foxworth, a 25-year-old pro trying to improve his ranking and win more survival schools than summer camps.

The USTA-Ferret Classic at the North Hollow Hills Racquet Club is among five sanctioned satellite tournaments on the international calendar this week. Others are in Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Canada.

"I wouldn't really call it the minor leagues," said Foxworth, a pro since 1978, whose ranking (260) is not high enough to qualify him for most major tournaments. "There's just a very small line from 100 to 350. Last year, Chip Hooper was ranked 300; now he's in the top 20."

The success stories of Hooper, Mel Purcell and others fuel the hopes of players like Foxworth and Bobby Weis, a 25-year-old pro from New Jersey who has won as much as \$1,000 in a tournament but has yet to win a match in 20 events on the USTA satellite circuit.

"Last year I drew the same guy in the first round of three of four

tournaments," said Weis, a curly-haired blunder, who works as a part-time bartender to supplement his income. "If that ain't depressing, nothing is."

There was little of the glamour associated with pro tennis at this Long Island stop Tuesday. The few spectators were limited to friends. To pass the time before and after matches, players tackled electronic games, listened to music on Walkman sets, brought in sandwiches from a nearby delicatessen or watched others from a glass-enclosed lounge that almost nullified any drama on the five indoor courts.

"If you're not winning, it can be very depressing," said Weis, No. 547 in the ranking, who lost his first-round match.

With only an \$1,100 top prize and \$70 for first-round losers, some of whom have to survive qualifying, money is a major consideration for many satellite pros. Foxworth, who lives in Los Angeles and is seeded fourth here, said he had gone down to his last \$30, with no money in the bank, until he won a tournament in Augusta, Ga., earlier this year.

Some players string rackets for pocket money; others save hotel bills through the hospitality of private homeowners. Ed Gaskell, who at 27 is a late starter as a pro, is sponsored by the owner of a roofing company in Alabama.

Mistakes can be costly. Tom Fontana, seeded second in the qualifying, got stuck in traffic Sunday, arrived 25 minutes late for his match and was defaulted.

"It's not easy, not cushy," said Larry Davidson, a former pro and now a circuit director. "Most of the guys play to see if they can accumulate computer points for Grand Prix qualifying, and a majority of them lose money."

U.S. Women Sweep Opening Matches in Federation Cup

United Press International
SANTA CLARA, Calif. — Chris Evert-Lloyd and Martina Navratilova swept their singles matches Tuesday night to lead the United States past Indonesia in the first round of the 20th annual Federation Cup tennis tournament.

Evert-Lloyd, who won her 24th straight Federation Cup singles match without a loss, quickly dispatched of Utamiingsih, 6-2, 6-1. The Indonesian surprised Evert-Lloyd early in the match by jumping off to a 2-0 lead before the American gained her composure and her steady game to overwhelm Utamiingsih.

Navratilova's powerful game was too much for Susana Angga Kusuma, who was routed 6-0, 6-0. The Wimbledon champion forced the action on every opportunity and skillfully used a mixture of drop shots and driving forehands to beat the Indonesian in just 45 minutes.

Navratilova and Evert teamed to take the doubles match 6-0, 6-0, over the two Indonesian women to make it a clean sweep for the Americans.

The victory advanced the United States, which has not lost the tournament since 1976, to a second-round match against Mexico.

Navratilova, who became a U.S. citizen last year, was playing for the first time as a member of the U.S. team. "I was a wreck out there," she said. "I'm just glad they didn't play the national anthem before the match."

Meanwhile, Czechoslovakia beat Canada, 2-1, with two singles victories. Helena Sukova beat Carling Bassett, 6-1, 5-7, 6-2, and Hana Mandlikova beat Marjorie Blackwood, 6-2, 6-1.

Brazil surprised France, 2-1. Claudia Monteiro started with a 6-2, 6-2, triumph over Frederique Thibault. Then Patricia Medrado completed the singles sweep with a

6-3, 7-5 decision over Corinne Vanier. Brazil defaulted the doubles match.

Jo Durie and Anne Hobbs of Britain defeated Sabina Simmonds and Patricia Mungo of Italy, 6-4, 6-3, to give the English a 2-1 victory over Italy. Earlier, Virginia Wade defeated Barbara Ross, 6-3, 6-1, and Simmonds battled Durie to a 4-6, 7-6, 6-1 decision to set up the deciding doubles match.

In other matches, Hong Kong defeated Taiwan, 2-1; Mexico beat Belgium, 2-1; Israel defeated Austria, 2-1, and the Philippines beat Senegal, 3-0.

Teltscher Upset by U.S. Teen-ager

WASHINGTON — Jimmy Brown, a 17-year-old American, upset third-seeded Eliot Teltscher, 6-4, 6-2, in the first-round of a Grand Prix tennis tournament here Tuesday.

Brown, last year's No. 1-ranked American junior who has been building an enviable reputation on clay surfaces, took a 4-2 advantage in the second set by breaking Teltscher's serve in the sixth game. Teltscher, who had argued with the umpire and line officials throughout the match, appeared to lose his concentration and never got back in the match.

Weaver Signs to Fight Top Contender

NEW YORK — Mike Weaver has signed to defend his World Boxing Association heavyweight title in September against Michael Dokes, the top contender, it was announced.

Weaver, whose title defense against Randy (Tex) Cobb scheduled for this Sunday in Las Vegas was wiped out when Cobb suffered a badly cut lip last weekend, also has been guaranteed a unification bout against the World Boxing Council champion, Larry Holmes, if he beats Dokes, according to Don King, the promoter.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

After Confessing to Throwing Races, Retired Cyclist Rejoins the Tour de France as a Chauffeur

By Samuel Abt
New York Times Service

PARIS — The last time he saw Paris, Alain Meslet's heart was neither young nor gay but troubled. He had just publicly confessed to throwing bicycle races and using illegal drugs, and then, on July 19 last year, there he was riding in the Tour de France, completing the traditional last laps to the Champs-Élysées and finishing 41st overall in the world's major bicycle endurance race.

At the end of the afternoon, while hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen were cheering Bernard Hinault's victory, Meslet, then 31 years old, retired. His six-year career as a professional ended on the broad and elegant avenue where he had known his only real glory: in 1977 he won the final stage in Paris, crossing the finish line with arms upraised and the shy smile of somebody who has surprised even himself.

The final day's winner is always eclipsed by the finish of the long haul and the anointing of the overall champion; even the daily victory ceremony in which the stage winner is given a bouquet is usually overlooked as some French dignitary presents a Sèvres porcelain vase to the overall winner. So Meslet's victory was unsung. But it mattered to him.

"I used to make between 1,500 francs and 1,800 francs [then \$300 to \$350] in each of the criteriums," local races staged throughout the country day and night for weeks after the Tour de France. "In 1977, I reached 2,500 francs, which wasn't bad."

Money means a lot to Meslet. As a professional cyclist with four teams, he sometimes was willing to do anything to make money, as he admitted just before the Tour ended. And then he slipped away, opening a bicycle shop in his native Brittany, "turning a page," as he put it.

Meslet will be back in Paris on Sunday when the 69th Tour de France completes its 2,188-mile journey (about 3,500 kilometers) from

rive by car, driving for Le Télégramme, a daily newspaper in Brest, a city in Brittany near his home in the village of Evron.

Brittany is big cycling territory, so Le Télégramme devotes pages every day to the race and sends along two reporters to cover its every moment. Meslet chauffeurs them, picking his way with horn and occasionally braking through the 140-odd riders remaining of the 169 who started in Basel. He shadows the pack from town to town — moving through the riders to reach advance observation posts or restaurants, staying at their heels while the reporters observe and make notes. When the riders reach the day's finish, the reporters scramble from the car and trust Meslet to park it, unpack it and prepare it for the next day's chase.

With more than 300 reporters following the Tour by car, not to mention up to half a dozen vehicles for each of 15 teams plus innumerable cars for officials, there is plenty of employment available for drivers. No special training is needed since job requirements exactly fit the average French motorist: disregard for speed limits, contempt for others on the road and heartfelt trust in immortality. Many of the drivers have been involved with the Tour de France before as riders and now sit behind the wheel as a way of staying in touch.

Jean-Claude Theillière, for example, was a professional racer for eight years and rode in the Tour four years as a teammate of Jacques Anquetin, five times a winner of the race in the late 1950s and 1960s. Theillière, who now owns a printing shop in Clermont-Ferrand, has been a driver for the press for the last three years.

"I applied six years ago," he says, "and then one day they called and said I had the job. They pay me, of course, or else I would spend July at the seashore, but it's still nice to be back with the Tour de France."

He never won a stage but, like Meslet, he once had a day to remember: In 1966, Theillière won the French championship. He keeps



Alain Meslet, with a new rôle in the Tour de France.

tionally to friends. "It's a nice souvenir," Theillière says.

Meslet does not have a similar souvenir but he came close. "My biggest regret was the championship of France in 1976 at Montauban," he has said. He finished second because, he admits, he threw the race for money.

Meslet revealed this, just before he retired, in an interview with the respected Noël Couédel in the French daily sports newspaper, L'Équipe, the primary sponsor of the Tour de France. The interview caused no stir because the next day Hinault won his third Tour de France and, for weeks afterwards, was discussing

to say it because young racers don't pay attention.

"You quit cycling happy?" Couédel pressed. "Oh yes, very. Without cycling, I would have wound up working in a factory."

Nobody has publicly challenged what Meslet said, so it can be inferred that he spoke truthfully. He insists that he also spoke for many other riders, so it can be assumed that his remarks offer a low-level general insight into the world of professional bicycle racing.

Discussing the 1976 championships, Meslet said: "I was racing with (Guy) Sibille, who was smarter than me. He offered me a lot of money to let him win. I was starting to build a house and I was making 2,500 francs a month, so I was taking a big risk building a house. I accepted the offer of money."

"I'm sorry to have sold out... Instead of the [50,000 francs] I got, I could have made four times that by winning the championship, between the criteriums and a salary increase. I made a mistake."

"Sibille got the best of you," Couédel said, "but later you did the same to others."

"Naturally," Meslet replied. "You have to be cold-blooded and not worry about making friends. I've sold races, but that happens often enough. Last year [1980], for example, I sold my services to anybody who wanted them. I was racing well on the Côte d'Azur and in the Tour of the Tarn but you've got to be a realist. Those are only second-rank races. I wasn't selling the Championship of France."

"I wasn't winning enough and I needed money. Cycling is a nice way to make your living, but it can be deceiving. The sport I like is track and field. It's healthy, it's pleasant to watch and it hasn't been ruined by money."

Then Meslet turned to the use of drugs, a controversial subject in bicycle racing. During the professional season from February to October, riders are exposed to wind, rain and even snow as they log up to 150 miles a day, often in the mountains. They feel tired and they get sick, and often they are treated with some of

Riders are occasionally caught by urinalysis and then penalized — Angel Arroyo was stripped of his victory this year in the Tour of Spain, the Vuelta as it is called, and Eric McKenzie of his victory in the Championship of Zurich.

"In 1976," Couédel said, "you were astonished that nobody noticed you had gained a lot of weight during the Tour de France."

"That's right, I remember," Meslet answered. "I tried the way we were prepared for the race. But in the first stage, I finished in the last five. Something had gone wrong. That night I felt like my skin was cracking. I looked in the mirror and got scared. I was swelling up as I watched."

"I know I was to blame, too, because I accepted all that stuff, including vitamin poisons with the labels scratched off. I needed money. I was young. I was dazzled by good results."

"And then I understood that health was worth more than all that. In 1977 I took care of myself. It's better to be a minor racer than to burn up inside. Cortisone, there's the enemy."

"What I've got to say is simply this: Pay attention in your health. Don't take cortisone, it stays in the body. All that saved me is that I was stupid for only a short time."

At the end of the interview, Couédel noted that "People are going to say that, in this interview, you and I gave a bad impression of cycling."

"Perhaps," Meslet said. "But you have to understand that everything I've said, a lot of riders think but hesitate to say. I assure you that many riders think like me. But nobody talks about it. When they're asked, they tell lies. What I've said is the truth."

So Meslet continues to insist. "Nobody holds it against me," he said one morning this month, waiting for the race to start. "There were no reprisals after the interview and here I am, back with the Tour de France." The bicycle racers set off and Meslet excused himself. It was time to slip behind the wheel of the car and follow the pack to Paris.

